Fifth Series, Vol. LXI, No. 39

Friday, May 14, 1976
Vaisakha 24, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 39, Friday, May 14, 1976/Vaisakha 24, 1898 (Sakz)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 795 to 797, 801, 805, 808, 811 and 814. 1—27

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 798 to 800, 802 to 804, 806, 807, 809, 810, 812, 813 and 815. . . . . 27—38

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3868 to 3977. . . . . 39—135

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 136—38

Business of the House . . . . . 138—39

Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance.—Reported move by the U.K. Government to compel Indian Nationals in U.K. to adopt British citizenship or to leave the country—

Shri Indrajit Gupta . . . . . 139—40

Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan . . . . . 140—46

Finance Bill, 1976—

Motion to consider . . . . . 146—227

Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma . . . . . 146—53

Shri Samar Mukherjee . . . . . 153—64

Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao . . . . . 164—76

Shri H. M. Patel . . . . . 176—82

Shri D. N. Tiwary . . . . . 182—86

Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar . . . . . 186—90

Shri Genda Singh . . . . . 190—95

Shri S. M. Banerjee . . . . . 195—200

Shri Chiranjib Jha . . . . . 200—206

Prof. S.L. Saksena . . . . . 206—10

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra . . . . . 211—16

Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee . . . . . 216—26

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Sixty-fourth Report 227

Resolution Re. Restoration of Freedom provided under the Constitution—*Negatived* . . . . . 228—73

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya . . . . . 228—34

Shri B. R. Shukla . . . . . 234—40

Shri M. C. Daga . . . . . 240—44

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha . . . . . 244—50

Shri Ram Singh Bhai . . . . . 251—53

Dr. Ranen Sen . . . . . 253—57

Shri B. V. Naik . . . . . 257—62

Shri F. H. Mohsin . . . . . 263—72

Resolution Re. National Forest Policy— . . . . . 273—82

Shri P. K. Deo . . . . . 274—80

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 14, 1976/Vaisakha 24, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

*795. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import cotton from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the comparative prices of Indian cotton and cotton to be imported from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम प्रकाश: जैसा कि अभी बताया गया, सरकार के विचाराधीन यह प्रस्ताव नहीं है। आजकल इस्लामाबाद में जो बातचीत चल रही है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए दोनों देशों के बीच सम्बन्ध सामान्य होने पर क्या सरकार सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The first problem is that the cotton crop size in Pakistan this year is very low, low by 7 lakh bales. So, they are not at all in a position to export. Even if we want to, they are not in a position. They have in fact imposed a ban on the export of cotton. So far as the normalization question is concerned, it is a larger question. Normalization of relations with Pakistan in trade is one of the mutually acceptable items.

श्री राम प्रकाश : कॉटन के उत्पादन में हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बड़ा स्वाल है। आत्मनिर्भरता और पाकिस्तान से इम्पोर्ट दोनों अलग अलग चीजें हैं।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Normally, we are self-sufficient. But this year our estimate of crop and actual crop are slightly different and there is a little shortage. But it is not alarming in any way.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The production of cotton is fluctuating very much on account of the policy of the Government. Is the Minister going to adopt a good policy so that there may not be any fluctuation? Now we sometimes import and sometimes export.

MR. SPEAKER: That is too big a question to be asked during Question Hour.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister said that there is a slight cotton shortage.

MR. SPEAKER: This question specifically refers to import from Pakistan. The answer has been given.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Recently, addressing the Chamber of

Commerce, a statement was issued in his name to the effect that in case the prices of cotton go on rising, Government would be forced to import cotton from other countries. If that is true, how did he say today that we are not importing?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: What I stated the other day on the floor of the House, while replying to the discussion on the Demands for Grants, was that if the prices continue to rise in the manner they did, Government may have to think of importing. But the sources of importation, I did not indicate. What I am saying today is that it is not from Pakistan that we are thinking of import. So, I am not contradicting what I said before.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में इनामी योजना

*796. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार डाक घर बचत बैंक पुरस्कार प्रोत्साहन योजना की तरह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में भी इनामी योजना आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

It is for the banks, subject to the interest rates stipulations of the Reserve Bank of India, to formulate different schemes of deposit mobilisation, including those containing an element of prize, to meet the requirements of the potential depositors they seek to motivate. Reserve Bank have reported that many public sector banks are already having schemes which contain an element of prize.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : श्रीमान् जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कई बैंकों की योजनायें चल रही हैं जिनमें इनामी योजनायें भी शामिल हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया और स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की ऐसी कोई योजना है या नहीं ? अगर है तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: To the first part of the question my answer is "No". There are some specific schemes about prize and, if he wants to know the details, I can give them. For example, under the scheme of the Central Bank, a depositor has to keep a minimum balance of Rs. 400 in his savings account throughout the calendar year. The prizes are consumer articles like refrigerator, TV sets etc. There are also lucky draws. Similar type of schemes are introduced by the State Bank also. For example, a subsidiary of the State Bank has a scheme for a lucky draw of a Fiat car. Apart from that, certain banks offer incentives by advertising for deposits, particularly for longer period. They compound the interest and pay it monthly. There is another scheme under which a deposit of Rs. 5,000 within a period of 20 years would become Rs. 35,000. So, various schemes are being introduced and as a result of it the deposits are going up to our satisfaction.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : श्रीमन् दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि इस तरह की योजना के चालू होने से बैंकों में जमा होने वाली राशि में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है तथा इस तरह से इनाम कितनी राशि के कितने लोगों को दिये गये हैं ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Taking all the scheduled commercial banks, from 1969 to the end of December 1975 the deposit has gone up by 190 per cent.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. May I know whether by introducing these incentive schemes there has been an appreciable increase in deposit mobilisation in the rural areas, because there is a feeling that in the rural areas deposit mobilisation is not as satisfactory as expected?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Rather, the impression is otherwise, because on the floor of the House I was confrouted with the question that though we were mobilising more resources from the rural areas, we were not ploughing it back into those areas. There has been an expansion of the branches in the rural areas of the commercial banks, and it is known to the hon. Members that within a span of six years these have increased from 1,700 to 7,000. Hence, correspondingly deposits are also increasing.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that due to these prize schemes there is a sort of unholy and unseemly competition among the nationalised banks, as a result of which the Reserve Bank is thinking of streamlining the whole thing and making it standardised? If so, have the Government considered the question how to combat this unseemly and unholy competition among the nationalised banks?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sometimes the attention of the Government and the Reserve Bank has been drawn to this point that some sort of unethical modes are being resorted to in the competition for getting more deposits, and from time to time the Reserve Bank issues the necessary administrative instructions, but this is an area where the banks are expected to operate on their own subject to the guideline that they cannot give more than 10 per cent rate of interest. Whenever a certain aberration takes place in any place, we issue the necessary instructions to them.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : वक्तव्य से पता चलता है कि इनाम देने की व्यवस्था करने के बाद जमा राशि में आशातीत सफलता मिल रही है। जब ऐसी बात है तो क्या सरकार तमाम राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में इस तरह इनाम देने की प्रथा चालू करने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned that all the nationalised banks have some sort of incentive in the form of prizes, but perhaps it is not correct to say that the deposits are coming only because of these incentives, because, as more branches are being opened, people get opportunities of depositing in banks.

Request by Punjab Government for Loan from Nationalised Banks for construction of houses

*797. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has approached the Central Government for assistance through the nationalised banks and other financial institutions for advancing loans for construction of houses; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Punjab Government approached the Central Government for loan assistance at differetial rates of interest through the Life Insurance Corporation of India for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to the landless workers under a scheme framed by them for the provision of house sites to the landless workers in rural

areas. They were advised to take necessary steps for the mobilisation of voluntary labour for the construction of houses for the landless families as provided under the scheme and to consider the desirability of providing assistance to the allottees of house-sites in the form of building material, etc. from their own Annual Plan allocations.

Punjab Government had also approached the Central Government separately for additional allocations from L.I.C. loans for implementing their various social housing, schemes. They were advised that while it was not possible for the Central Government to allocate additional funds to the State Government during the year 1975-76, their request will be kept in view for allocation of funds for the year 1976-77.

The nationalised banks were not involved

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Punjab has distributed three lakhs of plots to the landless workers in the villages and, to construct houses for them, the basic problem involved is huge investment. Therefore, the Punjab Government approached the Central Government in this respect and requested them to give some kind of direction either to the LIC or the nationalised banks so that they can get the loans. May I know from the hon. Minister if he has given any direction to the banks or to LIC in this regard and, if so, whether the rates will be differential or normal ones?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the request of the Punjab Government to the Government of India is concerned, there has been a series of correspondence between the Chief Minister of Punjab and the Works and Housing Minister of the Government of India, and the Works and Housing Minister has explained the actual position in regard to that. In fact, the banks do not come in directly in assisting the housing schemes, but they contribute by subscribing to the debentures issued by the various Housing Boards. Till the end of December, 1975, the total bank contribution in that respect is more than Rs. 30 crores. But LIC is coming in a big way to help the State Government by directly allocating assistance to the Government through the Works and Housing Ministry or by giving assistance to the co-operatives or by giving assistance through HUDCO or by giving assistance in some cases of national emergency. The interest rate charges to the co-operatives and HUDCO varies between 7½ and 8 per cent, but no direction is necessary or desirable in this respect because this is a matter which has been taken up by the Planning Commission and the Works and Housing Ministry, and this housing programme is taken up as a total integrated State Plan.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know from the hon. minister whether the Central Government is considering the proposal of the Punjab Government to allocate more funds for the year 1976-77 for this purpose?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This is under the consideration of the Government.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडेय : बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि लैंडलैस को जिनको बसने के लिये भूमि दी जा रही है हर सम्भव तरीके से मदद नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स से मिले। यह पंजाब का ही सवाल नहीं है। यह आल इंडिया क्वेश्चन है। हाउसिंग स्कीम बना करके, नमूना जो हाउस का हो उसके मुताबिक नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक उन लोगों की मदद करें, क्या इस पर आप विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the programme of housing is concerned, various State Governments in consultation with the Works Ministry of the Government of

India have taken up various schemes. So far as the question of financing them is concerned, I have explained one mode of financing through the LIC and the bank is also financing by subscribing debentures to the various housing boards and other authorities issued by them. Apart from that, certain banks have taken up the scheme of providing direct assistance to the individuals for constructing their houses. We are also contemplating bringing up an integrated scheme in which....

MR. SPEAKER: What you are explaining is the existing arrangement for co-operatives and subscription. But this is a bigger dimensional problem and whether the existing provisions will cover the finances or for want of finances, this has happened?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Practically, the total financial requirment would be in the order of Rs. 30,000 crores to Rs. 50,000 crores as per the present estimation, because the Planning Commission has fixed that 15.6 million units will have to be constructed. I am afraid, just at the moment, with the present resources available at the disposal of the Government, it will not be possible to do it. But we are contemplating in what bigger way the existing agencies could be supplemented and financed even by the nationalised banks.

Shortage of Capital with National Textile Corporation

*801. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation is facing shortage of capital; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shortage of working capital is being made good through budgetary support and steps are also being taken to obtain adequate bank finance.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : प्रश्न के प्रथम खंड का उत्तर उन्होंने हां में दिया है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस निगम की पूंजी की जो कमी अनुभव हो रही है, इसका कारण क्या है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Cash losses are the reasons for the shortage of working capital.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : जवाब इनका अपने ढंग का है। कारण कुछ और है। इस झंझट में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछता हूं। कितनी मिलें बन्द हैं और उनको चलाने के लिये आप अभी सम्प्रति कितने और रुपये की जरुरत हो सकती है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Of the National Textile Corporation Mills, one mill is closed and other mills are in running conditions. The working capital shortage as assessed in the beginning of this year amounts to Rs. 8.69 crores.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र: इनका आंसर बिल्कुल गलत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सही जवाब दिया है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मैं बहस नहीं कर रहा हूं। क्वेश्चन जवाब के लिये पूछा जाये तब तो जवाब मिले—(इंटरप्शंस) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न का उन्होंने सफाई के साथ जवाब दिया है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : हकीकत कुछ और है यह कहते कुछ और हैं। यह कुछ माने नहीं रखता है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether almost all the mills that are under the Nnational Textile Corporation in West Bengal, that is, 14 mills, are running at a loss due to certain factors for which the State Government of West Bengal has also asked for a substantial amount of money from the Centre and whether the Centre has not yet sanctioned that amount of money for which these mills are not even in a position to deposit their provident fund contributions every month because of shortage of funds and, if that is, what is the answer?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So far, as West Bengal is concerned, it was in heavy loss. But there has been an improvement. In March-April, 1975, the losses were of the order of Rs. 65 lakhs per month and now they have come down to—I am speaking from memory—about Rs. 15 lakhs per month.

About the finances, this shortage which I have mentioned is overall and it is spreadover the whole National Textile Corporation. To that extent, the shortage and the subsidy also will get distributed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Due to shortage of funds, they are not even in a position to deposit the provident fund contributions every month.

SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH: I do not have the latest information readily available with me. I will collect the latest information and supply to the hon. Member.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुये कहा है कि वर्किंग कैपिटल की कमी को दो तरह से मीट किया जाता है, एक बजेटरी प्रावीजन से और दूसरे कर्ज लेकर, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस कमी को किस मंत्र तक बजेटरी प्रावीजन से और किस मंत्र तक लोन लेकर पूरा किया जाता है ? दोनों का इंटेरेस्ट एकसा है या किसी का कम और किसी का ज्यादा ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: As mentioned by the hon. Member, there are two sources of financing....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: You mentioned it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The budgetary provisions are made to make up for the cash losses. It is expected, according to the Tandon Committee's Report, taking that formula, that about Rs. 28.7 crores of finance will be raised by its own resources, that is, of N.T.C. From banks, about Rs. 86.25 crores of finance is expected out of which the banks have committed to Rs. 62 crores. But they have deducted Rs. 23 crores relating to before nationalisation so that the finance available from the banks would be of the order of Rs. 39 crores. This has been treated as a financial institution loan. So, the rate of interest will be at a concessional rate. As against 10 per cent, it will be 7½ per cent.

DR. RANEN SEN. Is it a fact that not only the National Textile Corporation mills in West Bengal but the NTC of India itself has not been able to pay the deposited amount of Provident Fund to the workers? If so, may I know what steps the Government propose to take so that the workers' Provident Fund at least is safeguarded?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: A greater part of the Provident Fund that is in arrears relates to the pre-nationalisation period. I cannot give the exact figures, for I will have to verify, but in the post-nationalisation period, most of the Provident fund has been paid and is not much in arrears.

Sir, I would like to correct my earlier figure; it is not Rs. 15 lakhs per month but Rs. 59 lakhs per month.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I said so.

DR. RANEN SEN: Do I understand that the pre-nationalisation Provident Fund still remains unpaid? If so what steps is the Government taking to clear the Provident Fund?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: On this , a Compensation Commissioner is being appointed very soon and, once he is appointed, this matter will be gone into.

Indian Airlines' Offer regarding 'Discover India' Promotional Fares

*805. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines' offer regarding "Discover India 14 days" and "Discover India 21 days" to tourists at a cost of $200 and $275, respectively is bearing fruit and attracting foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the average increase in the number of tourists since the floating of these offers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of tourists who availed of "Discover India" and "Youth Fares" during the period 1st September, 1975 to 31st March, 1976 was 7638 as against 4657 of the correspondings period during 1974-75. This shows a growth rate of 64 per cent in tourist traffic.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : जो जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उसके मुताबिक इन स्कीम्स के अन्तर्गत 64 परसेंट टूरिस्ट बढ़े हैं, यह बहुत एनकरेजिंग फिगर है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह भी मालूम है कि टूरिस्ट कई किस्म के आते हैं, जैसे कुछ नेशनल सीनरी देखने आते हैं, कुछ हिस्टोरिकल स्टडी के लिये आते हैं, कुछ रिलीजस छाप लेने के लिये आते हैं और कुछ पोलिटिकल टूरिस्ट भी हो सकते हैं। क्या गवर्नमेंट की इस पर कुछ निगाह रहती है कि ज्यादातर टूरिस्ट जो "डिस्कवर इंडिया 14 डेज" और "यूथ फेयरज 24 डेज" के नाम पर आ रहे हैं वह किस-किस कैटेगरी के ज्यादा हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : किन कंट्रीज से ज्यादा आ रहे हैं या किस उद्देश्य से ज्यादा आ रहे हैं, यह हमारे पास नहीं है ? जो विदेश से आता है, वह पास पोर्ट लेकर आता है उसका सिक्योरिटी इमीग्रेशन चैक कर लिया जाता है, उसको हम टूरिस्ट मानते हैं।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : अभी पिछले हफ्ते अखबारों में निकला था कि अमेरिकन कांग्रेस की जो सीनेट कमेटी है, उसके अनुभवों से पता लगा है कि सी० आई० ए० दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में अपने एजेन्ट भेजकर सैबोटाज कराता है और काम करता है। अगर आप इस पर निगाह रखते हैं तो क्या यह कह सकते हैं कि इसमें सी० आई० ए० के लोग नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सुझाव दिया है।

श्री राज बहादुर : जो इन्फार्मेशन दी है, हम उसका ध्यान रखेंगे।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If these tourists from abroad can discover this vast continent of ours within 14 to 21 days, which our Prime Minister took a whole life-time to discover, I should really compliment both the Ministry of Tourism and the intelli-

gence of the tourists. But may I know what aspects are emphasized in this package programme of 14 to 21 days and what are the States to be visited?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The idea is to provide concessional fares so that the foreigners who come can avail themselves of it and can travel anywhere they like and try to discover as much of India as possible.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: This programme of 'Discover India' for the tourists organized by the Tourism Department of our country will attract the tourists and will also help us in our economy, in earning foreign exchange, and will also enable us to exhibit our culture and tradition to the tourists. May I know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry will consider, after the tourists have come into the country and after they have toured the different parts of our country in 21 days or so, giving them a gift of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's writing 'Discovery of India', so that they will carry India in their heart in the real spirit

Secondly, is it not a fact that for the trip to Darjeeling by the tourists, there is only one flight available *via* Bagdogra to enable them to see the Tiger Hills. Will Government consider increasing the number of flights to Darjeeling?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Both are suggestions for action I can only say that I will consider them

कमजोर एवं पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को 20 सूत्रीय आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से ऋण देना

*808. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाज के कमजोर एवं पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को 20 सूत्रीय आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से ऋण देने की एक योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक की उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The State Bank of India have formulated special schemes and started providing credit to the various categories of beneficiaries of the 20-Point Economic Programme, particularly the weaker sections of the society comprising landless labourers, marginal and small farmers, allottees of surplus land, released bonded labour, handloom weavers and village artisans.

As the schemes are under various stages of formulation and implementation, it is not possible to indicate precise quantitative assessment of the performance of the bank throughout the country.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस प्रश्न के द्वारा मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि 20–सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन मजदूरों, सीमांत और छोटे किसानों, बुनकरों और बंधुआ मजदूरों वगैरह को बैंकों से कर्ज देने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है। अभी तक जो ज्यादातर प्रचार ही प्रचार होता है। लेकिन इस प्रश्न के जवाब से देश को मालूम होगा कि इन वर्गों के लिये वास्तव में क्या किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट बैंक ने किन किन राज्यों में ऐसे लोगों को ऋण देने का काम शुरू किया है, और दिये गये कर्ज की राशि

का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है। अगर माननीय मंत्री के पास यह ब्यौरा है, तो वह बताएँ। तभी हम सब समझ सकेंगे कि 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति की स्थिति क्या है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I would like to submit for the information of the hon. Members that the State Bank of India has more than 2,000 branches all over the country and they are introducing various schemes in each branch. That is why, I have given the broad outline in which they are working. But I can inform the hon. Members—since the hon. Members are agitated over this particular aspect—I have instructed each nationalised bank to prepare a quarterly review giving the figures about the measures they have taken, how many people have been assisted as a result of those measures and how much assistance has been given, and send those statements to the hon. Members for their information, so that we can save the time of the House and the hon. Members may also come to know of what actually is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: When will the first quarterly statement come?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. This is a very important question. He should give us some details

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I can give him this general information. For example, the State Bank of India are having agricultural development branches all over the country: 215 branches are functioning, and till the end of December, 1975, they have provided assistance to the tune of Rs. 83 crores to 3.68 lakh persons, and quite a number of them belong to the weaker sections. Secondly, there is the differential rate interest scheme which is being operated all over the country and which is meant mainly for the weaker sections of the community—at a rate of 4 per cent interest—and here, till the end of the last year, Rs. 20.5 crores were advanced to nearly five lakh persons. Apart from these, there are various other schemes also. Take, for instance, the handloom sector. Most of the people engaged in the handloom sector belong to the weaker sections of the community, and we are providing assistance to the handloom sector. Therefore, this is an area in which we are working in various segments. It is not possible to collect the detailed information from the various branches all over the country and give it. For that, I have made the arrangement which I have already indicated.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने तो जेनेरल बात बता दी है। उसमें देश को, और खास कर कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को, सन्तोष नहीं होगा। मैं अभी 28 गांवों में घूम कर आया हूं। अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को भी अपने अपने क्षेत्रों के बारे में जानकारी होगी ऐसा मालूम नहीं होता है कि कहीं ऋण दिया गया है। कम से कम इन 28 गांवों में तो कोई ऋण दिया गया मालूम नहीं होता है। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में बताये, ताकि लोगों को यह पता लगे कि 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का केवल प्रचार ही नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन उसके अन्तर्गत कुछ काम भी हो रहा है।

सरकार ने हर बैंक को कमजोर वर्गों को कर्जा देने के लिये कुछ न कुछ राशि दी होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य में बैंकों द्वारा खास तौर पर से इन वर्गों के लोगों को कर्जा देने के लिये कितनी राशि निर्धारित की है। मंत्री महोदय बिहार के बारे में जरूर यह जानकारी दें, क्योंकि बिहार में कमजोर वर्ग के लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में रहते हैं और खेत मजदूरों की संख्या तो हिन्दुस्तान भर में सबसे ज्यादा बिहार में है।

MR. SPEAKER: Have you earmarked some funds?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already explained the broad features, but no funds can be earmarked in that way. Weaker sections belong to the various communities and they are engaged in various professions and trades. Therefore, we link up the assistance to specific projects. I have asked the banks to prepare a quarterly statement regarding how many projects have been taken up by them, how many people have been benefited by them and to what extent the assistance has been given, and make it available to the hon. Members. But it is not possible for me to collect the information from 20,000 branches of the banks.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आज-कल मनी-लेंडर्ज तो गांवों में कर्जा नहीं देते हैं। खेतिहर मजदूरों और रूरल आर्टिसन्ज को रोजाना खर्च की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन वे कोई गारंटी या सिक्युरिटी देने की हालत में नहीं होते हैं। उन के पास न सोना है, न चांदी और न जमीन है। क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक उन को कर्जा देते हैं, और क्या सरकार ने उन के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Some of the nationalised banks are also giving loan, but I do appreciate that it is not adequate and we shall have to make adequate arrangements. I would, however, like the hon. Members to appreciate one point that the total requirement to liquidate rural indebtedness is in the order of three to four thousand crores of rupees according to the figures given by various concerned Ministries. The total resources available with us as also the agencies which are functioning like regional rural banks, cooperatives societies and rural branches of the commercial banks, all together would not be adequate to meet the requirements. That is why, we had appointed a Committee to look into this question. They have submitted their report and we have already taken up the question with the Chief Ministers of the various States, what organizational arrangement we can make to plough back to the extent possible the credit to meet this requirement.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: A few days back, a question was raised in the House that the branches of the banks in far flung areas are perhaps under some kind of instructions not to entertain loan applications from those who live beyond eight kilometers of the branch office. The hon. Minister, as far as I remember, had mentioned that these instructions will be revised and relaxed May I know, if that has been done?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: As I explained the other day, the jurisdiction of the banks is not eight kilometers, but it is ten miles. But there is no hard and fast rule; even without the instructions of the Department, the bank can operate beyond ten miles, but they are not operating. They are not operating mainly because of the reason that if they extend the area to the farthest point, it would not be possible for them to man and manage with the resources available at their disposal. As a result their efficiency will also decrease. That is why we are trying to see that this problem is sorted out by extending the area. At the same time we have to bring unbanked areas within the banks' coverage. We have issued instructions that wherever there is an urgent need of credit, banks should not strictly adhere to the limit of 10 miles but they should go beyond that. But, at the same time, we shall have to keep in mind....

MR. SPEAKER: 'Wherever there is a need....'—there is a need every-

where. Can you define that in some areas there is more need?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: At the same time, we shall have to keep in mind that we have 7000 bank branches in the rural areas and there are 600,000 villages. It is not possible for these 7000 branches to cater to 600,000 villages. A certain handicap will remain for some time to come....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The problem is enormous.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a very big problem, no doubt. But from reports which we read, there are sometimes some contradictory factors which seem to be at work. I would like to have a clarification from the Minister. For example, just now he was talking about efforts which will be made and which are being made to see that this territorial restriction of 10 miles is relaxed to the extent possible so that the banks can cater to cases which may fall beyond this limit. That can only be done by opening more branches. But the question is: only a couple of days ago there was a report in the Press about the rise in the profits of the nationalised banks for which everybody is congratulating them, that is to say, the high-ups in the finance world. One of the reasons which contributed to the rise in the profits was the fact that there is now a slow-down in the opening of more branches in rural areas and because of the contraction in the number of branches they have been able to make an economy in their working expenditure and that has been reflected in the higher profits. This is the report in the Press. So, is it not contradictory that if on the one hand, the banks are told, you must practice certain economic measures in order to show better profits, they will be tempted to restrict the further expansion of the branches in these far-flung and rural areas. On the other hand, the Members here are expressing their concern that already the banking infrastructure is not adequate to cope up with the problem and that this restriction of 10 miles is only having an adverse effect in many areas. How do you reconcile these two different trends of thinking?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: When we talk of bringing economy in the operational cost of banks, we do not mean that they will have to do it at the cost of Branch expansion. We require more branches. But that is not the question; and we are asking the nationalised banks to expand as expeditiously as they can. Not only that, we are establishing a new agency, the Regional Rural Banks, and as is known to the hon. Members, by this time we have established 20 Regional Rural Banks and they are also expected to have, each bank, at least 100 branches. So, that is not the question. At the same time, it will take some more time to bridge the gap. The gap is so wide that in spite of our best efforts, we cannot bridge it as expeditiously as we want it.

MR. SPEAKER: But the tempo has not slowed down?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: No, Sr. It has not slowed down.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Mr. Nanubhai N. Patel—not present. Shri Ram Sahai Pandey—also absent. Shri C. Janardhanan—also not here. Shri Jagannath Mishra.

Chemicals exempted from Export Order

*811. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seventeen chemicals have been exempted from export order; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Domestic demand and supply position and international prices are taken into consideration for taking such decisions.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: In the light of the answer given by the Minister, may I know which of the chemicals, and under what circumstances, have been exempted from export orders?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a long list or is it only a few items?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There are about 17 items. It is a long list.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: He may give us the circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you can give the reasons.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The reasons are two-fold. One is that the domestic supply in these commodities has become easier and there has been a surplus and we have allowed exports of the same and removed the ban because there were distress conditions about the accumulation of stocks. Secondly, the domestic prices were very much higher than the international prices and exports were not a practicable feasibility. There was no point in continuing with the list because practically the exports could not take place.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I know the steps taken by the Government about the export of these chemicals to earn foreign exchange as usual?

MR. SPEAKER: This means the chemicals which are exempted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: They are seventeen in number. In the case of those chemicals which have export potential, additional capacities are sanctioned.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister has stated that they are surplus because their production is high. That is the reason why export is being permitted. Is it so?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The export is permitted because of both these reasons. They apply separately to separate zones.

MR. SPEAKER: The number of chemicals is 17. Can you mention one or two important chemicals?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Aniline, Nitro-Benzene, D.M.T., Citric Acid and so on.

Where the raw material is in surplus supply we have allowed the export of the same but where the domestic price is higher than the international price we have not allowed it

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What is the total production of these chemicals and what is the consumption in the country so that we may know about the shortages and the surpluses?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I do not have the exact figures for this.

Aid to Priority Sectors by IDBI

*814. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India proposes to give maximum aid to priority sectors; and

(b) if so, on what projects Industrial Development Bank of India proposes to lay emphasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). In terms of its Charter, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is the principal financial institution for coordinating, in conformity with national priorities, the working of institutions engaged in financing, promoting or developing industry, for assisting the development of such institutions and for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry. It, therefore, functions within the general framework of Government's policies and programmes of industrialisation under the Five-Year Plans.

It provides direct financial assistance to industries in the large and medium scale sector and re-finances/ other financial institutions assisting the small scale sector. It is the policy of the IDBI to ensure that no viable project is allowed to languish for want of funds.

While laying emphasis on the completion of projects which are already sanctioned assistance and which face cost over-runs, for reasons beyond the control of the promoters, the IDBI takes into consideration, generally the following criteria in extending credit to new projects or expansion of existing projects, or in extending re-finance assistance to other institutions:—

(i) The projects should be in the core sector of industry and more particularly in the priority sector of industry as declared by Government, e.g., fertiliser, cotton textile, cement, paper and sugar;

(ii) Projects located in the specified backward regions;

(iii) Projects resulting in significant saving or earning of foreign exchange;

(iv) Projects promoted by technicians or new entrepreneurs;

(v) Projects producing essential mass consumption goods and having short gestation periods as they have good anti-inflation impact on the economy; and

(vi) refinancing other institutions which assist projects promoted in the small scale sector.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that there is a report that the IDBI is short of finance, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what Government propose to do to increase the lending capacity and whether there is any proposal to permit IDBI to raise loans from the public.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We are not giving them any budgetary support but in order to increase their capital we have permitted them to float loans in the market.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: How much has the IDBI lent to the industrialists. how much has been repaid and how much has the interest been paid?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I can give the figures so far as the assistance in the priority sector...

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not published in the Annual Report of the IDBI?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, this is a published document.

.MR. SPEAKER: So, it is all right.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: The criteria laid down has been very attractive and they are six.

The Bihar Government in the case of an industry Graphite Electro-applied

to the IDBI. This Graphite Electro is in North Bihar and fulfils the criteria as it is in the backward region. Another criterion is about the saving of or earning foreign exchange. This Graphite Electro has repeatedly requested the IDBI....

MR. SPEAKER: This is regarding a single industry. You can write to the Minister.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: I would request the Minister to let us know, if the criteria are fulfilled in toto, are the IDBI....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member may write to the Minister. He will give the Member the information because the Minister may not have information about this particular industry just now.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Some time back the hon. Minister had mentioned that IDBI would open a special window for the sick mills-textile or jute mills.

May I know from when these are going to be opened?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: They are going to have a special cell to look into the sick industries and particularly priority sectors. Textile comes within the priority sector. So, they are going to have this particular thing.

MR. SPEAKER: None of the Members is present even at this stage. The question list is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Services by Indian Airlines

*798. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any representation for starting air services by Indian Airlines on certain routes during the year 1975-76; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). Yes, Sir. A numbesr of representations have been received.

(b). By readjusting the pattern of operations on certain routes, Indian Airlines Corporation have since provided following connections:—

(1) Bombay-Porbandar

(2) Delhi-Raipur

(3) Bangalore-Mangalore

The Corporation also propose to resume air services between Bombay-Keshod and between Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam via Vijayawada in the near future. Indian Airlines are also considering airlinking Bangalore and Goa in their Winter Schedule, 1976.

Contracts signed by JCI for import of Raw Jute

*799. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India has signed a number of contracts for import of raw jute; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jute Corporation of India has entered into contracts for import of about 4 lakh bales of low grade jute of Bangladesh and mesta from Thailand. Imports are at negotiated prices and payments are to be made by confirmed and irrevocable letters of credit. A quantity of 2.15 lakh bales has already been received and the balance is expected to be received before the end of June, 1976.

Decision on S.T.C's entry into Export Trade of Jute Goods

*800. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided to enter into the export trade of jute goods; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) State Trading Corporation has been in the export trade of jute goods for the past several years and therefore there has been no new decision on the part of State trading Corporation in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tourism in Tamil Nadu

*802. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the measures proposed to be taken by India Tourism Development Corporation for development of tourism in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The India Tourism Development Corporation have at present cottages at Mahabalipuram and Travellers Lodges at Madurai, Thanjavaur, Tiruchirapalli and Kancheepuram. They have also provided a restaurant at Mahabalipuram, a Duty Free Shop at Madras airport and twenty eight motor vehicles; eight Ambassadors, thirteen limousines, five big coaches and two mini coaches.

The schemes included in the draft Fifth Year Plan of the India Tourism Development Corporation, for augmenting the existing infrastructure, include the follows:—

(i) Construction of 25 additional cottages at Mahabalipuram at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

(ii) Expansion of Travellers lodge at Madurai by constructing 25 rooms/50 beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs.

(iii) Construction of a 2-Star motel with 50 rooms/100 beds at Kanyakumari at an estimated cost of Rs 45 lakhs. The scheme will spill over to sixth plan.

The above schemes will be taken up subject to satisfactory feasibility and availability of resources.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan the Department of Tourism has completed the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Rameshwaram and a Youth Hostel at Madras. The Department of Tourism also proposes to develop the Madras-Mamallapuram coastline as an international beach and tourist resort as per the recommendations made by the UNDP team of experts. As a preliminary to the development, the Government of Tamil Nadu was requested to prepare a master plan of Mamallapuram in the State Sector. The moster plan is being awaited.

Managements of Air India and Indian Airlines

*803. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for a reshuffle in the managements of Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Presently there is no proposal for a reshuffle in the management of Air-India and Indian Airlines. The Boards of Directors of the two Corporations have been recently re-constituted for the period ending 31-1-1978.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाएं देने के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक योजना में समन्वय

†804. श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया अपनी बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करेगा जिसके द्वारा कुटीर उद्योग, दस्तकारी में लगे व्यक्ति और लघु उद्यमकर्त्ता वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कर सकेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक योजना और स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की इस योजना के बीच किस प्रकार समन्वय बनाये रखे जाने का विचार है?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) :

(क) जी हां। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की कृषि विकास शाखाओं ने अपने कार्यकलाप के क्षेत्र को हाल ही में बढ़ाकर उसमें निम्नलिखित को ऋण देना शामिल कर लिया है :—

(1) कृषि पर आधारित कुटीर और बहुत छोटे उद्योग,

(2) ग्रामीण कला और शिल्प का काम करने वाले शिल्पी,

(3) मरम्मत की ग्रामीण दुकानों का काम करने वाले छोटे एकक,

(4) छोटे ग्रामीण व्यापारी।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक तथा विशेष रूप से उनकी शाखाओं की स्थापना करते समय जो पहली सावधानी बरती जाती है वह यह है कि इन शाखाओं के कार्य-क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण समुदाय के वास्तव में अपेक्षा निर्धन वर्गों के उत्पादन प्रयोजन के लिये उनकी ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के वास्ते वाणिज्यिक और सहकारी बैंकों का कारोबार अपर्याप्त है। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ऋण की आवश्यकता इतनी व्यापक है कि थोड़े साधनों वाले जिन निर्धन/सीमांतक किसानों भूमिहीन मजदूरों, शिल्पियों और उद्यमियों की आवश्यकताओं को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा विभिन्न कारणों से पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता उनकी ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के वास्ते क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लिये अवसर है।

"क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों विषयक संचालन समिति" को इन बैंकों की प्रगति पर नजर रखने का काम सौंपा गया है। वह समिति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण देने वाली विभिन्न संस्थाओं में समन्वय की समस्या की गहराई से जांच करती है और उनमें उचित समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिये उपायों का भी सुझाव देती है।

Setting up of a Consortium of Exporters

*806. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a consortium of exporters; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) (a) and (b). In order to assist small scale units to consolidate their efforts in the export field, the Government has encouraged the formation of con-

sortia of small scale exporters. Export House Certificates are granted to SSI Units who set up consortia of their own for marketing their products provided they fulfil the conditions laid down. This year, another scheme has been introduced under which a consortia of small scale units will be given the facility to set up "Export Groups" if the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, even if they do not qualify as a fulfledged export house. Such "Export Groups" will be eligible to receive the same facilities as are available to other Export Houses except the facility of acquiring licences by transfer from other exporters.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

*807. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of foreign companies in India which had agreed to dilute their capital on the basis of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and their present investment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): In accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, so far 46 companies have diluted their non-resident interest in their equity shareholding to 40 per cent or less. 5 companies have gone out of the purview of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, consequent upon their merger/amalgamation.

The position in regard to the present investment of the above 48 companies is given below:

	(Rs. in crores)
(A) Total paid-up capital after dilution	42
(B) Out of (A) above paid-up capital held by non-residents after dilution	14

In addition, 66 subsidiary companies have indicated to the Reserve Bank of India their willingness to dilute their foreign shareholding to the level specified. Their total paid-up equity capital as on 1-1-1974 was Rs. 48 crores and the non-resident holding in the paid-up equity capital was Rs. 33 crores. Also, 101 branches of foreign companies are agreeable to convert themselves into Indian companies with non-resident interest upto the level specified by the Reserve Bank of India.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

*809. SHRI NANUBHAI N PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign companies which have submitted applications for retention of 100 per cent foreign equity on the ground of secrecy of their formulae; and

(b) whether these applications meet the requirements of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). One of the foreign companies, M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation, USA, has proposed that they may be allowed the manufacture, of Coca Cola concentrates by their Indian branch on the ground of secrecy of their formula. They have also indicated their willingness to set up an Indian company with not more than 40 per cent participation by the Corporation for conducting other activities of the Indian branch. The Company's proposals are under consideration.

Import Duty on Leather Processing Machinery

*810. SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY: SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cut in the import duty on leather processing machinery has been urged to facilitate a speedier switch-over to finished leather processing; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A few suggestions for reducing the import duty on leather processing machinery had been received by the Government. After careful examination the Government was of the view that the reduction in duty could not be agreed to for the present.

Working of Lead Banks

*812. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report of the Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank to go into the reasons for the slow progress of the working of the lead banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by this panel and Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A joint report submitted by the two Study Groups set up by the Reserve Bank to examine the functioning of the lead bank scheme in the two States of Gujarat and Maharasthra has been received by the Government.

The Study Groups were constituted in pursuance of the decision taken at the meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee, Western Area, to review the functioning of the Lead Bank Scheme in the two States of Gujarat and Maharasthra with particular reference to:

(i) The constitution and working of the District Level Consultative Committees;

(ii) The nature and extent of liaison between financial institutions and relationship established with the State Government at various levels; and

(ii) The extent of involvement of banks in the formulation and implementation of area development programmes.

The main recommendation of the Study Groups, *inter alia*, is that the lead banks should expeditiously prepare, in the broad areas of neglected sectors, technologically feasible and economically viable credit schemes capable of being implemented within a period of 3 to 5 years and endeavour to implement them collectively with all the financial institutions. The Study Groups have framed certain 'ground rules' to be observed by the banks in the formulation of the schemes and in inter-bank sharing of the task of implementing them. They have also made recommendations for making more effective the functioning of the District Consultative Committees, which have been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the Schemes and for securing better coordination between the banks and the district authorities. The Groups have also recommended setting up of a Standing Committee in the Reserve Bank for keeping the overall progress of the Scheme under review.

The observations and recommendations of the Study Groups, though specially related to the working of the Scheme in Gujarat and Maharashtra, have a general applicability to the implementation of the Scheme as a whole.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Study Groups, the Reserve Bank has set up a Standing Committee under the chairmanship of one of its Deputy Governors. This Committee, among other things, will

(a) issue policy guidelines for the effective functioning of the Scheme;

(b) examine specific problems in the implementation of the Scheme arising in different districts as reported by the banks;

(c) examine problems referred to it by the State Governments and Regional Offices of the Reserve Bank and issue necessary instructions; and

(d) act as a reviewing authority in the matter of operation of the Lead Bank Scheme.

Export of Tobacco

*813. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tobacco exported during the last two financial years;

(b) whether any incentive for export is given to the tobacco growers; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 78,215 metric tonnes in 1973-74 and 74,982 metric tonnes in 1974-75. Exports during 1975-76 upto February 1976 were 65,703 metric tonnes (estimated).

(b) and (c). Besides State Sector efforts, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of virginia tobacco in light soil areas has been under implementation since 1966-67 in order to increase the production of exportable types of tobacco. The Central pattern of assistance under this scheme covers subsidies for seedlings, conducting demonstrations with improved package of practices and for construction of flue curing barns, air-curing sheds etc. In case growers are also exporters, they are entitled to import replenishment at the rate of 3 per cent f.o.b. value of exports for import of laboratory equipment, redrying aprons, handling equipment, polythylene granules etc., besides rebate of excise duty.

The Government have recently set up a Commodity Board known as the Tobacco Board under the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 with Head Quarters at Guntur in Andhra Pradesh. The Board is charged *inter alia* with the responsibility for regulating the production and curing of virginia tobacco having regard to the demand therefor in India and abroad and regulation of internal marketing of virginia tobacco with a view to ensuring that the growers get a fair and remunerative price for their produce.

Income Tax Concessions to Engineers going Abroad

815. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no income tax is payable by engineers going out for services in the Gulf countries; and

(b) whether such concessions have been granted to the Indian firms employing engineers for being sent abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no special exemption in respect of services in the Gulf countries. However, Indian 'technicians' employed abroad under approved contracts of service are eligible for deduction to the extent of 50% of their remuneration earned abroad for a period upto 36 months, in accordance with section 80RRA of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(b) Indian companies are granted tax concession if they render technical services abroad under approved agreements, in terms of section 80—O of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

डाकघर बचत बैंक द्वारा दी जाने वाली ब्याज दर

3868. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाकघर बचत बैंक में जमा राशियों पर दी जाने वाली ब्याज दर बैंकों की ब्याज दर से बहुत कम है ;

(ख) क्या इसी कारण से डाकघर बचत बैंकों में जमाखातों में राशि बहुत कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो डाकघर बचत बैंकों में अधिक राशि जमा कराया जाना सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते।

कपास मंडियों का बन्द होना

3869. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मंदी के कारण देश की कपास मंडियां बन्द पड़ी हैं और कृषकों की कपास बिक नहीं रही है ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषकों के सामने माल के भंडारण की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है ; और

(ग) इस संकट के निवारण के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते

Setting up of Joint Pharmaceutical Venture with Hungary

3870. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungary is interested in setting up a joint pharmaceutical venture with Indian collaboration;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There has been no specific proposal from Hungary for setting up a joint Pharmaceutical venture. The Hungarian industry has, however, offered technological assistance for the manufacture of certain synthetic drug and an antibiotic. The matter is under consideration.

Prices of Mass Consumption Goods

3871. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether and to what extent prices of mass consumption goods, on which excise reliefs have been announced in the current budget have shown a declining trend; and

(b) whether Government have taken adequate measures to see that prices are reduced commensurate with the reliefs and consumers with low purchasing capacities get the goods at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Soon after the presentation of the Budget, the Government amended the Packaged Commodities Regulation Order so that the commodities benefiting from excise relief would be sold at reduced prices irrespective of the month of packing. According to the information available, price reductions

corresponding, by and large, to the expected impact of the Budget proposals, have been announced by a number of manufacturers.

रबड़ का उत्पादन

3872. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में 1972 से 1975 के बीच रबड़ का कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने कोई रबड़ उत्पादन केन्द्र बनाये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ग) इस समय कितनी मात्रा में रबड़ का आयात किया जाता है और देश के इस बारे में कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :

(क) वर्ष	प्राकृतिक रबड़ का उत्पादन	संश्लिष्ट रबड़ का उत्पादन
	मे० टन	मे० टन
1972	109,137	27,842
1973	123,232	21,012
1974	128,351	17,922
1975	136,019	22,961

(ख) जी हां। वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 950 मे० टन प्राकृतिक रबड़ है।

(ग) फिलहाल प्राकृतिक रबड़ का आयात करने की अनुमति नहीं है। चूंकि उत्पादन खपत से अधिक है, अतः कुछ प्राकृतिक रबड़ का निर्यात किया जा रहा है। केवल स्पेशल परपज सिंथेटिक रबड़, जिसका देश में उत्पादन नहीं किया जाता, आयात किया जाता है जिसकी मात्रा 6560 मे० टन वार्षिक है।

Import of Fertilisers from U.S.S.R.

3873. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India will import fertilizers from U.S.S.R. during the year 1976; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provisions for import of fertilisers from USSR during 1976 have been made. It would not be in the business interest of the Corporation to give details thereof.

Common Arab Currency

3874. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FIINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Oil and Finance Ministries of the major Arab Oil-exporting nations meeting in Kuwait in May 1975 decided to create a new economic unit as a first step to establishing a Common Arab Currency; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). At a meeting of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OAPEC) Council of Ministers held in Kuwait on 3-4 May, 1975, the question of creating a monetary unit of account for use in valuing investments

in OAPEC joint ventures was considered. It was decided to refer the issue to its Secretariat and competent authorities in member countries for further study. It was made clear that such a unit of account would have nothing whatever to do with oil prices or payments. It has been further indicated that such a currency would mainly be used to evaluate the capital of the Arab Petroleum Investment Company and other joint projects of OAPEC and other Arab countries. At its present stage, it would not be possible for the Government to offer any comments on the proposal.

Aerodrome at Simla

3875. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the latest progress made in the plan to construct an aerodrome at Simla?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): As stated in reply to unstarred question No. 1506 answered on the 30th January 76, a site has been identified where an airstrip could be constructed. A project reoprt is now being prepared by the Civil Aviation Department on the completion of which further action will be taken.

Export of Crackers

3876. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the leading manufacturers of crackers in the country visited United States recently to explore the possibility of export of Indian crackers to United States;

(b) if so, outcome of the visit of the Indian trade delegation; and

(c) whether a special drive has been launched for export of crackers and the results thereof during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): The report of the delegation on the outcome of the visit is still awaited. Export of Crackers is being encouraged.

हथकरघा कपड़े के निर्यात में गिरावट

3877. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974-75 के निर्यात आंकड़ों की तुलना में हथकरघा कपड़ों के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान हथकरघा माल के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। निर्यातों के अनुमानित आंकड़े 154 करोड़ रुपये हैं जिनमें 92 करोड रुपये मूल्य के परिधानों के निर्यात शामिल हैं जब कि वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान हथकरघा माल के निर्यात 105 करोड़ रुपये के हुये थे जिनमें 50 करोड़ रुपये के परिधानों के निर्यात शामिल हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नियन्त्रित कपड़े की किस्मों की उपलब्धता

3878. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नियंत्रित कपड़े की केवल एक या दो किस्में उपलब्ध हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप इस कपड़े की बिक्री नहीं होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नियंत्रित कपड़े की किस्मों में वृद्धि के लिये व्यवस्था करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Rise in prices of far based products

3879. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for spurt in prices of farm based products in recent weeks;

(b) whether it is likely to lead to resumption of inflationary pressures; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb this tendency effectively?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) During the four weeks ended April 24, 1976 the All Commodities Index of Wholesale Prices (1961=100) has risen by 2 6 per cent as compared to 1.5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1975. Even so, the general index at 290.3 for the week ended April 24, 1976 stands 6.9 per cent below the level a year ago. Although there has been an increase in prices of some farm based products, the index for foodgrains, which fell by 0.6 per cent during the four weeks ended April 24, 1976, still shows a declining trend. Some rise in prices in response to seasonal factors during this period is not abnormal and is not to be equated with a rising trend as such.

(b) and (c). Some seasonal fluctuations in the prices of agricultural commodities are unavoidable and the prices of some commodities may even be going down when those of others are rising. In view of the strict monetary and fiscal discipline, the rise in agricultural and industrial production, the high level of stocks of foodgrains with the Government, and the continuance of the drive against hoarding and profiteering, there is every reason to expect that a reasonable degree of price stability will obtain during the current year. However, Government keeps a careful watch on the situation and remedial action is taken as and when necessary.

Food imports under PL-480

3880. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food supply from the USA under PL-480 stopped in 1972 and was revived in 1975,

(b) if so, terms and conditions of the new agreement reached between India and the USA in this regard during 1975; and

(c) reasons why food imports from the USA under PL-480 have been revived?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Terms and conditions of the agreement signed in March, 1975 were given in the Lok Sabha on 9th May, 1975 in reply to Unstarred Question No 9363.

(c) Government have felt that it is necessary to build a sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains in the country and utilise all possible sources for that purpose.

Silk yield

3881. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though silk is being produced in the country, the per acre yield and quality is low particularly in West Bengal as compared to other silk growing nations; and

(b) whether the present yields can be doubled through a process of hyloridination and quality improved through the introduction of Japanese variety?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is possible to double the yield over a period of time. A scheme is already under implementation in the States of West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka for the production of quality bivoltine silk.

Retail prices of drugs imported through S. T. C.

3882. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the reduction in the margin of profit on some of the drugs imported through the State Trading Corporation will be reflected in retail prices also; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are not available at present as reduction will have prospective application. Reduction would vary from item to item depending upon the quantum of bulk drug utilized therein.

Foreign Market for Indian Scooters

3883. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scooters manufactured in India have a good foreign market; and

(b) if so, in which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our exports have been mainly to Indonesia, Singapore, Iran, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

होटलों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

3884. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में फाइव स्टार होटल कितने हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार के हाथों में है और उनमें ऐसे होटलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1973 से 1975 तक लाभ कमाया है और तत्सम्बन्धी वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में अर्जित लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह):(क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के, जो कि एक सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उद्यम है, भारत में 3 होटल हैं जो 5 स्टार डिलक्स अथवा 5 स्टार वर्ग की सेवायें तथा सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं। वर्ष 1973-74 तथा 1974

75 के दौरान इन सब ने शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया जो निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1973–74	1974–75
अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली	44.94	52.89
अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली	5.05	15.41
होटल अशोक, बंगलौर	6.85	5.16

वर्ष 1975–76 के लेखों की अभी लेखा परीक्षा होनी है।

भारतीय होटल कारपोरेशन, जोकि एयर इंडिया की एक अनुषंगी कम्पनी है, का भी सांताक्रूज विमान क्षेत्र, बम्बई पर सेंटौर होटल है जिसका वह परिचालन करती है और जो 5 स्टार वर्ग की सेवायें तथा सुविधायें प्रदान करता है। परन्तु, यह होटल जनवरी, 1976 में पूरी तरह से पूरा हो गया था तथा इसके वर्ष 1975–76 के लेखो को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ख) अर्जित लाभ का भारतीय मुद्रा एवं विदेशी मुद्रा में विश्लेषणात्मक विवरण देना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय बैंक में जमा की गयी राशियों के अनुसार निम्न प्रकार है

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1973–74	1974–75
अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली	38.59	42.95
अकबर होटल, नई दिल्ली	18.79	27.93
होटल अशोक, बंगलौर	9.95	12.93

Branches of lead banks in Bihar

3885. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise and bank-wise break-up of the lead bank system in Bihar as on date;

(b) the total number of bank branches in each district of Bihar and the names thereof including those proposed to be set up in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi and Samastipur and the deposits received and credits advanced by these branches during the last three years, and

(c) the total number of persons, profession-wise in the above four districts who have received bank credit during the above period including the total amount advanced and the branch-wise applications pending disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The names of the banks and the districts for which they have lead responsibility in Bihar State are set out in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10852/76]

(b) Districtwise data regarding number of commercial bank branches are set out in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 10852/76] The list of centres where these branches are located is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House. The Reserve Bank have reported that as at the end of March, 1976 the licences/allotments pending with the commercial banks for branch opening numbered 8 in Madhubani, 6 in Darbhanga, 5 in Sitamarhi and 7 in Samastipur.

Total deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the

end December, 1973 and December, 1974 in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi and Samastipur are set out below:—

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Name of District	Total Deposits		Total Advances	
	Dec. '73	Dec. '74	Dec. '73	Dec. '74
1. Madhubani	205	291	26	26
2. Darbhanga	753	845	151	222
3. Sitamarhi	210	318	54	60
4. Samastipur	335	437	90	89

Note:—The information relates to reorganised districts. Comparable date or December, 72 is not available.

(c) Occupationwise classification of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in the districts of Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Madhubani and Samastipur as at the end of December, 1973 and December, 1974 is set out in Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT 10852/76]. The present system of reporting does not provide for compilation of data regarding number of applications pending consideration by commercial banks. Public sector banks have, however, been advised to endeavour to secure disposal of small loan application involving credit limits less than Rs. 10,000/- within a period of sixty-days of their receipt.

New Air Terminal at Srinagar

3886. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

a) whether Government have drawn up a plan for a new air terminal at Srinagar; and

b) if so, the proposed expenditure on the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a new civil enclave at Srinagar aerodrome at an estimated cost of Rs. 140.53 lakhs.

Resumption of U. S. Aid

3887. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether resumption of U.S. aid to India is likely to commence soon,

(b) if so, whether any discussion has been held in this regard between the two countries; and

(c) if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Apart from the two agreements with the US Government entered into in March, 1975 and May, 1976 for the supply of food grains on concessional terms we have no information regarding the resupmtion of US aid to India.

Agreement with Bangladesh regarding Jute

3888. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the Government of Bangladesh regarding the quantity and price of raw jute imported from Bangladesh and the quantity and price of jute products exported from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Jute Corporation of India has concluded contracts with Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation for import of some raw jute. There is no agreement on the price or quantity of jute manufactures to be exported from Bangladesh

Tourist/Youth Hostels

3889. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

The particulars of Tourist Hostels/, Youth Hostels in the country, Statewise, which have received grants from the Central Governmeint during the past two years for construction of their buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Central Government does not give grants to the State Governments for the construction of Tourist Bungalows|Youth Hostels; it meets the cost of construction of certain Tourist Bungalows and Youth Hostels which have been approved for construction in the Central Sector. During the last two years work was continued on construction of Tourist Bungalows and Youth Hostels, a list of which is given below:

State	Unit	Total cost to the Central Government (Rs. in lakhs)
1 2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	Tourist Bungalow, Warangal	10·35
	Tourist Bungalow, Mantralayam	8·03
	Youth Hostel, Hyderabad	4·10
2. Goa	Youth Hotel, Pana ji	5·08
3. Gujarat	Tourist Bungalow, Porbander	10·93
	Youth Hostel, Gan thinagar	4·07
4. Haryana	Youth Hostel, Panchkula	5·71
5. Himachal Pradesh	Youth Hostel, Dalhousie	3·93
	Tourist Bungalow, Dharmsala	13·32*
6. Jammu & Kashmir	Youth Hostel, Patnitop	3·61*
7. Kerala	Youth Hosel, Triandrum	2·85**
8. Madhya Pradesh	Youth Hosel, Bhopal	4·96*

*Total anticipated cost—the final sanction still to issue.

**The Revised Estimates are awaited; the construction was delayed due to a dispute.

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	Youth Hostel, Aurangabad	4·00
10.	Orissa	Youth Hostel, Puri	5·41
11.	Punjab	Tourist Bungalow, Ludhiana	10·87
		Youth Hostel, Amritsar	4·05
12.	Rajasthan	Tourist Bungalow, Jaisalmer	6·10
13.	Tamil Nadu	Tourist Bungalow, Rameswaram	7·76
		Youth Hostel, Madras	4·65*
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Youth Hostel, Nainital	3·55
15.	West Bengal	Tourist Bungalow, Darjeeling	4·85
		Youth Hostel, Darjeeling	4·86

*Total anticipated cost—the final sanction still to issue.

Show cause notice served on Shrimati Gayatri Devi

3890. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shrimati Gayatri Devi and other members of the Jaipur family have been served with show cause notice for violating gold control order and Income Tax Law, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Search and seizure operations were conducted by the Income Tax authorities along with Gold Control authorities in the various premises of the members of the erstwhile ruling family of Jaipur. As a result of these operations, assets of the value of Rs. 4.99 crores were seized by the Income-tax Department. After the seizures, notices under Rule 112A of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 were served on Shrimati Gayatri Devi and others. Requisite orders under section 132(5) and/or 132(7) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been passed.

The persons concerned are being served with various statutory notices under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as and when required.

Two show cause notices have been issued each to Smt. Gayatri Devi, S/Shri Bhawani Singh and Jai Singh under Gold (Control) Act, 1968. One show cause notice relates to seizure of about 27 Kgs. of primary gold, articles of gold and some silver bars/coins under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, from different palaces in Jaipur, and the other relates to the seizure of about 888 Kgs. of primary gold, gold articles and ornaments and some silver coins under the said Act, from a pit in a strong room of Moti Doongri Palace, Jaipur. In both show cause notices the aforesaid three persons have been asked to show cause as to why the seized goods should not be confiscated under Section 71 of the Gold (Control) Act and penal action taken against each of them under Section 74 of the said Act for acquisition, possession etc., of the said goods in contrevention of Section

8(1) and 8(3) and for non-declaration, in contravention of Section 16 (1) of the Gold (Control) Act. The cases are pending adjudication.

Provision of long-term institutional finance to Textile Industry

3891. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has asked Government to provide long-term institutional finance to the textile industry for modernisation; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is seized of the matter and will take such action, as is considered necessary to meet the situation.

एयर इंडिया की आस्ट्रेलिया के लिए उड़ाने

3892. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एयर इंडिया द्वारा आस्ट्रेलिया के लिये विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने के पश्चात् मार्च, 1976 आस्ट्रेलिया के लिये नये जम्बो विमान ने कितनी उड़ाने कीं तथा कितने यात्रियों को ढोया तथा उससे हुये लाभ-हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : 29 मार्च, 1976 से एयर-इण्डिया ने आस्ट्रेलिया के लिये सप्ताह में दो जम्बो (बोइंग-747) सेवायें प्रारम्भ की हैं।

एयर इंडिया द्वारा आस्ट्रेलिया के लिये अपनी विमान सेवायें प्रारम्भ करने की तारीख अर्थात् 5 अक्तूबर, 1956 से, वाहित यात्रियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष (1-4 से 31-3 तक)	वाहित यात्रियों की संख्या
1956-57	3397
1957-58	7964
1958-59	8647
1959-60	6834
1960-61	7256
1961-62	8490
1062-63	8603
1963-64	14617
1964-65	15739
1965-66	18606
1966-67	26605
1967-68	36210
1968-69	42520 (अनन्तिम)
1969-70	45952
1970-71	36858
1971-72	24288
1972-73	19591
1973-74	21030
1974-75	20936
1975-76	33112 (अनन्तिम)

कारपोरेशन के लाभ अथवा हानि का निर्धारण समस्त प्रणाली के आधार पर किया जाता हैं न कि किसी देश विशेष को / से यातायात के आधार पर। तथापि, विभिन्न मार्गों/क्षेत्रों के परिचालन निष्पादनों के मूल्यांकन के लिये विभिन्न मार्गों तथा क्षेत्रों पर अर्जित राजस्व का निर्धारण किया जाता

है। भारत-आस्ट्रेलिया मार्ग पर 1970-71 और उसके आगे का मार्ग वार यात्री, माल, डाक तथा अतिरिक्त सामान का राजस्व नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

वर्ष	आवृत्ति	भारत/आस्ट्रेलिया मार्ग	पूल व्यवस्था से पूर्व आय (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1970-71	दो/एक	5.22	
1971-72	एक	3.65	
1972-73	एक	3.16	
1973-74	एक	3.73	
1974-75	दो	4.68	
1975-76 (अनन्तिम)	दो	7.88	

वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान वर्ष में छः महीने से भी अधिक समय तक केवल एक आवृत्ति परिचालित की गई थी। 1974-75 में दूसरी आवृत्ति चालू की गई किन्तु विमान चालकों की तीन महीने की हड़ताल के दौरान परिचालन बन्द रहे।

1972-73 में आंतरिक मूल्यांकन के लिये विकसित की गई प्रणाली के अनुसार, भारत आस्ट्रेलिया मार्ग पर 1972-73 और उसके बाद सभी परिचालन लागतों (स्थायी परिसम्पत्ति एवं कैश दोनों ही) का हिसाब लगाने के उपरान्त मार्गवार लाभप्रदता निम्न प्रकार थी :—

भारत-आस्ट्रेलिया (करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	पूल व्यवस्था के बाद परिचालन राजस्व	परिचालन लागत	परिचालन लाभ/(हानि)
1972-73	3.10	3.31	(0.21)
1973-74	3.72	3.91	(0.19)
1974-75	**	**	**
1975-76 (अनन्तिम)	7.78	8.32	(0.54)

**विमान चालकों की हड़ताल के कारण काफी मात्रा में परिचालन न होने के कारण मार्गवार लाभप्रदता का निर्धारण नहीं किया गया।

Proposal to raise R & D Cess on Jute Goods

3893. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to raise R and D cess on jute goods which came into force on 1st April;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether such a move would push up the cost of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A cess on jute manufactures for Research and Development is being levied with effect from 1st March, 1976 in accordance with the Rules framed under Industries (Deve-

lopment and Regulation) Act and notified on 18th February, 1976. The following specific rates valid for a period of one year from 1-3-1976 were also notified:—

S. No.	Item	Cess per tonne
		Rs.
1	Carpet Backing	6·30
2	Hessian & Jute fabrics other than sacking, carpet backing & Cotton bagging	4·50
3	Sacking, Twines and yarn	3·75
4	Cotton Bagging	2·00

The levy is not likely to involve any appreciable increase in the cost of production.

Formation of Raw Materials exporting Multinational-groups

3894. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether possibilities have been explored of forming raw material exporting multinational-groups on the lines of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in those commodities where India has an edge of advantage;

(b) whether the commodities in which such organisation is feasible have been identified;

(c) the initiatives taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Fire incidents in Jute Mills in West Bengal

3895. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incidents of fire took place in different jute mills during the last six months in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the causes of these fires resulting in serious loss to the industry; and

(c) if so, the main features of the report of investigations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to information obtained from West Bengal Government, there had been a few instances of fire involving jute mills in the last six months.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal has appointed a competent person under section 90 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) to inquire into the accident which occurred on the 6th January, 1976 in

the National Company Ltd, No. 2 Mill. The findings of the "Competent Person" have not yet become available.

Orders for Woollen Knitwear and Woollen Garments

3896. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports of woollen knitwear and woollen garments during the last three years; and

(b) orders for the woollen knitwears on hand and whether any orders have recently been booked and if so, for what amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The value of exports of woollen knitwear and woollen garments during the last three years is as under:—

Product	Exports in lakhs of Rs. for		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
(i) Woollen knitwear	1,638	1,801	2,000
(ii) Woollen garments	130	90	223

Their exports during 1975-76 are provisionally estimated at Rs. 2,200 lakhs and Rs. 451 lakhs, respectively.

(b) Orders on hand amount to Rs. 2,300 lakhs approximately both for Rupee Currency Area and General Currency Area countries. Out of this, the value of orders recently booked for supply to the U.S.S.R is about Rs 2,200 lakhs.

Business Delegation to West Asia

3897. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a grant out of Finance Ministry's Market Development Fund was given to Business Delegation to West Asia sponsored by Delhi Chamber of Commerce for study tour of West Asia; and

(b) whether Government have received any report from the Commerce Ministry about the achievement of the said Delegation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Baygon Technical (Insecticides)

3898 SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies importing Baygon Technical (Insecticide) in India, and

(b) the CIF rates at which this material is being imported by these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) In so far as the organised sector is concerned, M/s. Bayer (India) Limited, Bombay are importing Baygon Technical.

(b) DM—42 per Kg.

Role of Banks in implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme

3899. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme has been drawn up by Government for the effective role of banks in the implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Effective canalisation of the efforts of the public sector banks to assist weaker sections of the society under the 20-Point Economic Programme and their integration with the various legislative and administrative measures being taken by the State and Central Governments is receiving full attention of Government. Public Sector Banks have been advised, at the highest level, to evolve schemes for providing credit assistance to all categories of beneficiaries of the Programme, particularly the weaker sections of the society comprising the landless labourers, freed bonded labour, allottees of surplus land and other small and marginal farmers, handloom weavers and village artisans. Banks have evolved schemes to provide, on liberal and concessional terms, assistance for various productive endeavours of the different categories of people covered under the Programme.

Import of Drugs by Soviet Union

3900. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered to import drugs from our country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) USSR is one of the biggest importers of drugs and pharmaceuticals from India; India's exports during 1975 were of the order of Rs. 5.5 crores. The 1976 trade protocol with USSR envisages larger exports of medicines and pharmaceuticals and raw materials thereof from India to USSR during 1976. The Indo-Soviet trade plan signed on 15th April 1976, for the period 1976-80 also provides for increased exports of those items from India.

Agreement for Import of Fish from Bangladesh

3901. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached for the import of fish from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether the imports will help to bring down high prevailing prices in the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. During the Indo-Bangladesh Trade talks held in New Delhi in January, 1976, it was agreed that:—

(i) India would import fish worth Rs. 3.5 crores during 1976.

(ii) The price and the quantity to be purchased would be negotiated by the contracting agencies of the two countries.

(c) The import is expected to stabilise the fish prices in the local market.

Setting up of Pepper Authority

3902. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international seminar on pepper has recommended the

setting up of national level agencies, like pepper authority in pepper producing countries; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendation also included agencies like spices Council and Apex Federation.

(b) The International Seminar which was sponsored by the Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin, was held in March, 1976. It is premature at this stage to indicate Government's reaction to this proposal.

Exports of Vegetable Products

3903. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) items of vegetable products being exported and to which of the countries;

(b) whether any care is taken to see that the indigenous consumer is not affected by such exports; and

(c) what have been the export earnings in this regard during the last three financial years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The following items of vegetable products are being exported mainly to the countries indicated against each:—

Item	Name of the Country
Pickles & Chutneys . .	U.K., U.S.A., Dubai, Iraq, Muscat and Saudi Arabia.
Canned Vegetables (Karela, Tinda, Bhindi)	U.K., Dubai and U.A.E.
Dehydrated onions . . .	U.K, USSR, West Germany and Australia.
Dehydrate garlic	U.S.A., Canada and Hungary.

(b) The volume of export of the vegetable products is negligible as compared to the total production and therefore the indigenous consumer is not affected by such exports.

(c) Export of vegetable products have earned foreign exchange as given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74 . .	171·44
1974-75 . . .	327·99
1975-76 (Provisional)	269·63

पटसन उद्योग

3904. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटसन के बढ़ते हुये व्यापार को देखते हुये पटसन के कारखानों में सुधार एवं उनके विस्तार की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) पटसन उद्योग का काम इस समय कहां कहां पर सन्तोषजनक रूप से चल रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में नए पटसन कारखाने खोले जाने हैं और यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां पर ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) से (ग). वर्तमान संस्थापित क्षमता तथा पांचवीं योजना अवधि के अन्त में सम्भावित मांग के बीच अन्तराल को आधुनिकीकरण, बैलेंसिंग उपस्करों की व्यवस्था तथा वर्तमान पटसन मिलों की कताई क्षमता का कुछ विस्तार करके अंशत. पूरा करने का एक प्रस्ताव है। पटसन उगाने वाले समस्त क्षेत्र में उद्योग के फैलाव से अपेक्षाकृत सस्ते कच्चे माल के कुछ स्थानीय लाभ होंगे। सरकार ने पहले ही आठ नये एककों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दे दी है। जब कि असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा तथा त्रिपुरा में एक-एक एकक सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जा रहा है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा मेघालय में एक-एक एकक के संयुक्त क्षेत्र में होने की सम्भावना है तथा असम में एक एकक सहकारी क्षेत्र मे होगा।

चाय बागान में संकट

3905. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुछ चाय बागान इस समय संकट में हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इन चाय बागानों में पौधे बहुत पुराने हैं और इनमें अच्छे किस्म की चाय का उत्पादन नहीं होता और यदि हां, तो ऐसे चाय बागान कितने हैं जो 20 वर्ष से पुराने हैं और जिनमें अच्छी चाय का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन नहीं होता ; और

(ग) क्या अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों के माध्यम से ऐसे चाय बागान को अच्छी किस्म के पौधे सप्लाई करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां तो इस समय कितने अनुसन्धान केन्द्र कार्यरत है और पुनर्रोपण कार्य कब तक किया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) चाय बागान 13000 से अधिक हैं जिनका क्षेत्रफल 360,000 हैक्टेयर है। 31-3-1971 को 2,45,000 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में भी ऐसी झाड़िया लगी हुई हैं थी जो 20 वर्ष से भी ज्यदा पुरानी थी। इसमे से लगभग आधे क्षेत्र में 50 वर्ष से भी अधिक पुरानी झाड़ियां हैं। इस इलाके की चाय की झाड़ियों की लाभकारी आयु 50 वर्ष है। चाय की क्वालिटी झाड़ी की आयु मात्र पर ही निर्भर नही है।

(ग) मुख्य अनुसन्धान केन्द्र दो हैं--एक उत्तर पूर्वी भारत में टोकलाई जोरहाट, असम में है और दूसरा दक्षिण भारत मे तमिलनाडु स्थित सिनचोना में है। पालमपुर हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी एक लघु चाय अनुसन्धान केन्द्र है। चाय अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों के वैज्ञानिक अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पौधे-सामग्री की बेहतर किस्में तैयार करने मे जुटे हुये हैं। चाय बागान पौध-सामग्री को इन बेहतर किस्मों का जननी झाड़ियों के रूप में प्रयोग करते है और अपने चाय बागानों में उनकी संख्या बढाते रहत है। चाय बोर्ड के भी दक्षिण भारत मे दो क्लोनल वृद्धि केन्द्र हैं जो लघु चाय उपजकर्ताओं को बेहतर पौध-सामग्री सप्लाई करते हैं। चायबोर्ड द्वारा चाय रोपण वित्त योजना तथा पुनर्रोपण उपदान योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्रोपण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है। हालांकि पुनर्रोपण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है फिर भी चाय क्षेत्र के 2 प्रतिशत की दर सर्वोत्तम समझी जाती है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को दिया गया ऋण

3906. **श्री बुद्धस चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की भिन्न-भिन्न शाखाओं में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को कितना ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) ऐसे इंजीनियरों की क्या संख्या है जिनके ऋण के लिये आवेदनपत्र अब तक विचाराधीन हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). बैंक "बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों" को दिये गये अग्रिमों के बारे में पृथक आंकड़े नहीं रखते । आमतौर से, बेरोजगार इंजीनियर छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग, छोटे व्यवसाय और व्यावसायिक तथा स्वयं नियोजक उद्यम जैसे क्षेत्रों में स्वयं-नियोजन उद्यमों के लिये बैंक से सहायता मांगते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में इन क्षेत्रों को दिये गये सरकारी क्षेत्र के अग्रिमों विषयक आंकड़ों की जून, 1974 और जून, 1975 के अन्त की स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

आंकड़े सूचित करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास पड़े अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों का संकलन करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है । फिर भी, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि 10,000 रुपये से कम ऋण सीमाओं वाले छोटे ऋणों के आवेदन पत्रों को, उनकी प्राप्ति के बाद आठ दिनों की अवधि के भीतर, निपटा देने का प्रयास करें ।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग, छोटे व्यवसाय और व्यावसायिक तथा स्वयं नियोजित व्यक्तियों को दिये गये सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अग्रिम

(राशि लाख रुपयों में)

क्षेत्र	जून, 1974		जून, 1975	
	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग*	7672	2436.38	8613	2754.66
व्यावसायिक तथा स्वयं नियोजित व्यक्ति . .	6609	115.03	7450	129.98
छोटे व्यवसाय . .	4976	67.43	7140	84.22

*एककों की संख्या

आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Purchase of Aircraft by Air India, Indian Airlines and Civil Aviation Department

3907. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies from which Air India, Indian Airlines and Civil Aviation Department have purchased various types of aircraft and their spare parts during the last three years;

(b) the value of such purchases;

(c) whether these foreign companies have their agents/representatives in India; and

(d) if so, particulars thereof?

THE MNISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-10853/76].

Nationalisation of foreign-owned Tea Plantations

3908. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made it clear that Government have no proposal to nationalise foreign-owned tea plantations in the country;

(b) whether a bill of Kerala Government to this effect is pending with the Central Government for its approval; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) So long as foreign companies, whether engaged in production of tea or in marketing and export of tea, act in a manner consistent with our national interests and policies, there is no intention on the part of the Government to elbow them out of this country.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under examination in consultation with the State Government.

Rubber purchased from Growers by S.T.C.

8909. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has purchased only a meagre quantity of rubber from the growers so far as compared to huge stock with them;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) to what extent has it helped to stabilise the prices of rubber?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation has purchased 2,000 tonnes of natural rubber from growers for export which has helped in reducing the quantum of natural rubber surplus and thereby restraining the rate of fall in its prices.

Seminar on exports to U.S.A.

3910. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Seminar on exports to the U.S.A. under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) has stressed the need for chalking out a long-term strategy to take full advantage of the preferential tariff and suggested early establishment of a dry port at Tughlagabad (Delhi) which would benefit exporters of the northern region; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Seminars have recently been held on GSP schemes of USA, EEC, Japan and Australia. At these seminars need for developing a strategy for maximising utilisation of export opportunities on long term basis was emphasised. Certain suggestions were made at the Seminars by the industry which included provision for import of raw materials and machinery required for increasing production for export and for early decision regarding establishment of dry port near Delhi. Government have already made provision for liberal import of raw materials required for export production in the Import Trade Control Policy for 1976-77. As regards the question of establishment of dry port near Delhi, the matter is under consideration.

Steps to ensure reasonable Prices to Jute Cultivators

3911. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent statement he had said in Calcutta that the jute millers are deliberately depriving jute producers of their legitimate prices of jute;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for ensuring reasonable prices to jute cultivators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). At the inaugural meeting of the Jute Manufactures Development Council held on 18th April, 1976 at Calcutta, Commerce Minister had regretted that Jute Mills never realised that it would be in their own interest to ensure an adequate price to the jute growers.

(c) Steps taken by Government include progressive increase in the Statutory minimum price for raw jute, setting up and expansion of the activities of Jute Corporation of India for safeguarding the interests of growers, establishment of regulated markets, extension of credit facilities to growers, and ensuring minimum level of purchases by the mills and authorising exports for stabilisation of internal prices.

Incentive to Bank Employees to cope with increased Work

3912. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the banks have offered any incentives to its employees to cope with the increased work consequent upon the deposits made under the Voluntary Disclosure Schemes; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of these incentives given by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Public sector banks, who are authorised to accept tax payments and deposits under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, have reported that they have not offered any special incentives to their employees to cope with the increased work involved, except payment of overtime allowance, wherever considered necessary and unavoidable.

मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और इन्दौर डिवीजनों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों का खोला जाना

3913. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1975 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और इन्दौर डिवीजनों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने बैंक खोले गए हैं तथा वर्ष 1976 के दौरान कितने बैंक खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि 1975 के कैलेण्डर वर्ष में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद प्रभाग में 2 ग्रामीण शाखाएं और इंदौर प्रभाग में 7 ग्रामीण शाखाएं खोली थीं। मार्च, 1976 के अन्त तक एक और ग्रामीण शाखा होशंगाबाद प्रभाग में खोली गयी थी। यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि मार्च, 1976 के अन्त तक बैंकों के पास शाखाएं खोलने के लिए बकाया लाइसेंसों/आवंटन पत्रों की संख्या होशंगाबाद प्रभाग के लिए 6 और इन्दौर प्रभाग के लिए 13 थी।

ग्रामीण बैंक खोलना

3914. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1976 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : मध्य प्रदेश में एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक 20 जनवरी, 1976 को स्थापित किया गया था, जिसके कार्य का क्षेत्र होशंगाबाद और रायसेन जिले हैं। आजकल एक विहित प्रोफार्मा में आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं। यह प्रोफार्मा एक उपसमिति ने तैयार किया है जिसका गठन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों विषयक संचालन समिति ने किया था। इस प्रोफार्मा में आंकड़े एकत्र करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि मार्च, 1977 के अन्त तक स्थापित होने वाले क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शृंखला के लिए, आवश्यक मापदंड पर सही उतरने वाले, देश के सर्वोत्तम स्थान तय किये जायें। इस विषयक मापदण्ड हैं—ऐसे स्थान जिनमें कृषि विकास की पर्याप्त सम्भावनाएं तो हैं, किन्तु जो वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा अपर्याप्त रूप से व्याप्त हैं। अतः इस समय यह भविष्योक्ति कठिन है कि 1976 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जायेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा औद्योगिक और कृषि क्षेत्रों को ऋण

3915. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने गत छः महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक और कृषि क्षेत्रों में कोई ऋण दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य के कृषि क्षेत्र को कितने प्रतिशत ऋण दिया गया है ?

राज्य और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक (राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित) कृषि और उद्योग सहित विभिन्न आर्थिक क्षेत्रों को ऋण देते हैं। किन्तु जिस अवधि के ऋणों के आंकड़े मांगे गये हैं वे और उनमें कृषि क्षेत्र को दिये गये अग्रिमों की प्रतिशतता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषि और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की जून, 1975 के अन्त की (ताजा से ताजा उपलब्ध) स्थिति का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

(राशि लाख रुपयों में)

	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
कृषि	1,24.879	3306.2
छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग।	8,613	2754.7

(आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

प्रचलन में सरकारी एवं रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के नोटों का मूल्य

3916. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1956 तथा 1957 में रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम में संशोधन करके बैंक नोटों के छापने और प्रचलन के लिए सोने के 40 प्रतिशत डिपोजिट तथा 60 प्रतिशत प्रत्याभूतियों सम्बन्धी उपबन्ध के स्थान पर, उस समय प्रवृत्त मूल्यों एवं उपलब्ध आस्तियों के आधार पर, इन राशियों को न्यूनतम आरक्षण मानते हुए, 115 करोड रुपये के सोने के डिपोजिट एवं 400 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की प्रत्याभूतियों सम्बन्धी उपबन्ध रखा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय प्रचलन में भारत सरकार एवं रिजर्व बैंक के नोटों की संख्या एवं उनका कुल मूल्य कितना-कितना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) 1956 और 1957 में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट में संशोधन किए गए थे जिनके द्वारा एक विशिष्ट अनुपात में मुद्रा प्रारक्षित रखने की प्रणाली को छोड़ कर उसके स्थान पर सोने और विदेशी मुद्रा की एक निर्धारित मात्रा और राशि प्रारक्षित रखने की व्यवस्था की गई थी । ये संशोधन देश के आर्थिक विकास की जरूरतों पर आधारित थे, जिनके अनुसार मुद्रा का विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता थी । अब न्यूनतम प्रारक्षित मुद्रा 200 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित की गई है, जिसमें से कम से कम 115 करोड़ रुपया सोने के सिक्कों और सोने की धातु के रूप में होगा ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1975 के अन्त में जितने बैंक नोट और भारत सरकार के नोट चलन में थे उनकी संख्या और मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :

	संख्या	मूल्य (रुपए)
भारत सरकार के 1 रुपए वाले नोट	2,93,35,13,000	2,93,35,13,000
बैंक नोट	3,92,60,69,000	68,06,32,30,000

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा औद्योगिक एककों को दिया गया ऋण

3947. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाँडेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने अब तक कितने एककों को ऋण दिये हैं और उनको कितनी राशि दी गई है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने औद्योगिक एकक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये गए हैं; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनको ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी जा रही है :—

(रकम : करोड़ रुपये)

स्वीकृत ऋण	औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा अपनी स्थापना अर्थात् जुलाई 1948 से 31 मार्च, 1976 तक स्वीकृत ऋण	
	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	रकम
(1)	(2)	(3)
(क) सभी ऋणकर्ताओं को ।	703	445.78

(1)	(2)	(3)
(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) में से अधिसूचित पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं को	224	149.95
(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) में से निम्नलिखित राज्यों में अवस्थित औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं को		
(1) मध्य प्रदेश	15 (6)	9.56 (5.61)
(2) राजस्थान	17 (8)	11.85 (6.08)

टिप्पणी :—कोष्ठक में दिये गये आंकड़े अधिसूचित पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों को और उनको स्वीकृत ऋण सहायता को सूचित करते हैं ।

दक्षिण भारत में चाय का उत्पादन

3918. डा० [illegible] : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण भारत में इस वर्ष सूखे के कारण चाय के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में इस वर्ष चाय के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) 1974-75 के उत्पादन के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जनवरी से मार्च 1976 के दौरान दक्षिण भारत में उत्पादन 164.5 लाख कि० ग्रा० हुआ जबकि गत वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान 222 6 लाख कि० ग्रा० हुआ था । इस प्रकार 58.1 लाख कि० ग्रा० की गिरावट आई । वर्ष के केवल पहले तीन महीनों में चाय के उत्पादन के आधार पर पूरे वर्ष के लिए ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है ।

(ग) दक्षिण भारत में कुल उत्पादन 1974 में 996.7 लाख कि० ग्रा० तथा 1975 में 1066.4 लाख कि० ग्रा० था ।

विमान दुर्घटनाएं

3919. श्री भगोरथ भंवर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खराब मौसम में होने वाली विमान दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने और उनको रोकने के लिए किये गए उपायों में अब तक कहां तक सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर लिया गया है अथवा कुछ देशों का सहयोग मांगा गया है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जनवरी, 1970 से अप्रैल, 1976 तक की अवधि के दौरान होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं की परिस्थितियों एवं

कारणों की जांच से मालूम हुआ है कि केवल चार दुर्घटनायें मौसम की खराबी के कारण हुई। मौसम-विषय कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिये निम्न उपाय किये गये हैं

(i) अनुसूचित उड़ान करने वाले सभी विमानों में रडार लगा दिये गये हैं ताकि उड़ान के के दौरान मौसम सम्बन्धी विकारों की जानकारी हो और यथा सम्भव रूप से तड़ित-तूफानों से बचा जा सके।

(ii) चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्रों पर धावन पथ दार्ष्टिक परास प्रेषण उपस्कर की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

(iii) मौसम की न्यूनतम सीमायें निर्धारित की गई है तथा नागर विमानन के महा-निदेशक द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशो के अनुसार एयर लाइन्स परिचालका द्वारा अपनी सेवाओ पर परिचालनात्मक नियन्त्रण भी रखा जाता है।

(iv) विमान अवतरण सुविधा के रूप में सभी बड़े विमान क्षेत्रों पर उत्तरोत्तर 'दार्ष्टिक पहुच ढाल संकेतक' स्थापित किये जा रहें हैं।

(ख) विदेश (डेनमार्क) से सीलोग्राफ स्कोपोग्राफ आदि जैसे तकनीकी उपस्कर (जो कि मेघ ऊंचाई तथा धावनपथ दृष्टि-परास मापन उपस्कर है) की खरीद के अति-रिक्त, जिनका निर्माण स्वदेश में नही हो रहा है, अन्य देशों के सहयोग की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

फलों का निर्यात

3920. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पपीते तथा अन्य फलों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनका निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया जायेगा; और

(ग) 1976-77 के दौरान पपीते तथा अन्य फलों के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) इस समय निर्यात किये जाने वाले मुख्य ताजे फल ये हैं : आम, केले तथा अनन्नास। कुछ थोड़ी सी मात्रा में पपीते का निर्यात किया गया है। पपीते सहित ताजे फलों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के निरन्तर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) मुख्य गन्तव्य स्थान खाडी के देश, ब्रिटेन तथा पूर्व यूरोपीय देश होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) 1976-77 के लिए केले तथा आमों के लिए निर्यात लक्ष्य क्रमश: 120 लाख रु० तथा 200 लाख रु० हैं। पपीता तथा अन्य फलों के लिए कोई अलग से लक्ष्य निर्धारित नही किये गये हैं।

पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

3921. श्री भागीरथ भवर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित नये पर्यटन केन्द्रो की राज्यवार सूची तैयार कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) आगामी वर्षों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किन पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास किया जायेगा।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास कार्य को राज्यवार आधार पर हाथ में नहीं लिया जाता है । विकास के लिए स्थानों का चयन पर्यटकों के लिए उनके वर्तमान अथवा सम्भावित आकर्षणों, उन तक पहुंचने की सुविधा, पानी तथा बिजली सप्लाई आदि जैसे मूल आधारभूत उपादानों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किया जाता है । आगामी वर्षों में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास का स्वरूप (पैटर्न) मुख्यतः चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अपनाये गये पैटर्न पर आधारित होगा । पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनके विकास पर बल दिया जाएगा (i) पर्यटन के आधारभूत उपादान (आवास तथा परिवहन सुविधाएं), अनुपूरक वित्तीय व्यवस्था के रूप में निजी उद्यमकर्ताओं को ऋणों का वितरण; (ii) कोवालम, गोवा तथा गुलमर्ग जैसे समुद्र तटीय तथा पर्वतीय विहार-स्थल, और (iii) पुरातात्विक तथा ऐतिहासिक महत्व के चुने हुए केन्द्रों का विकास ।

Cases of Smugglers Pending in Courts

3922. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the decade old smuggling cases pending in the courts in the country;

(b) the reasons for delay in disposing off these cases by courts; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to expedite their disposal and whether any time limit for disposal of smuggling cases is proposed to be fixed for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The main causes of delay are: large volume of work handled by the courts, non-appearance of the accused and witnesses, frequent adjournments, filing of revisions to the higher courts against interim orders and other procedural factors. The Government is actively considering creation of special courts and of applying a modified procedure to the trial of economic offences. Considering the nature of proceedings, it does not seem possible to fix any time limit for the disposal of such cases.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को दिया गया ऋण

3923. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 से 1975 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई और उसके जिलावार आंकड़े क्या हैं, और

(ख) इन ऋणों के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए और ऋण दिए जाने के पश्चात् अभी कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के समग्र ऋणों के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1973 और दिसम्बर, 1974 के अन्त की उपलब्ध जिलेवार सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए मे दी जा रही है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया / देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 10854/76]

(ख) आंकड़े सूचित करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में प्राप्त हुए

और विचाराधीन अनिर्णित पड़े आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या के बारे में आंकड़ों का संकलन करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। किन्तु, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे 10,000 रुपये से कम ऋण-सीमाओं वाले छोटे ऋणों के आवेदन पत्रों को, उनकी प्राप्ति के बाद साठ दिनों की अवधि के भीतर, निपटा देने का प्रयास करें।

Suspension of Sale of U.T.I. Capital Units

3924. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of UTI capital units has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when will the sales be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Capital Units Scheme introduced from January 1, 1976 is meant to provide appreciation for the units under this scheme and therefore, the investment of funds available from this scheme has to be highly selective. This takes time and needs consolidation and therefore the Unit Trust of India has temporarily suspended this scheme. The resumption of the scheme will be considered in due course of time depending upon *inter-alia* the availability of adequate quantum of growth shares and better market conditions. The unit holders under this scheme will be allowed to resell their units back to the UTI from July, 1976 at the then prevailing repurchase prices.

Sale of UTI Capital Units

3925. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale of UTI capital units for the last three years;

(b) the number of individual purchasers and the amount invested by them and its percentage to total sales; and

(c) the particulars of utilisations of the funds of the units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The capital units scheme was started on 1st January, 1976 and was temporarily closed for business on 21st April, 1976. The total sale of capital units under this scheme aggregated to Rs. 7.30 crores under 16,699 applications. About 95 per cent of the face value of the capital units was purchased by individuals.

The total sale of units under the Unit Scheme—1964 during 1975-76 (from 1st July, 1975 to 27th April, 1976 stood at Rs. 16.92 crores and thus the sale under the capital unit scheme (upto 21st April, 1976) constituted 43.14 per cent of the sales under the units scheme-1964 during the year 1975-76 (upto 27th April, 1976).

(c) The total funds so far available for investment from the capital unit scheme 1976 is Rs. 6.83 crores; out of which investment in shares has been made for Rs. 2.33 crores and the balance of Rs. 4.50 crores is available for investment as money at call and short notice.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा रुई की खरीद

3926. श्री हु [illegible] चन्द कछवाय: क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश से बड़ी मात्रा में रुई की उधार

खरीद की है और यदि हां, तो 1973 से 1975 तक की अवधि में वर्षवार फर्मों से कितनी रूई खरीदी गयी तथा इन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे रूई खरीदी गई;

(ख) उधार खरीदी गई रूई के मूल्य का भुगतान कितने समय बाद किया गया तथा इस समय उसकी कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रुई विक्रेताओं को बकाया राशि का भुगतान अधिकारियों द्वारा उनसे चोरी छिपे कमीशन लेकर ही किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य राज्यमंत्री में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Sale of Aircraft by British Aircraft Corporation to India

3927. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an investigation committee to go into the deal regarding sale of aircraft by British Aircraft Corporation to India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sick/Closed Units Assisted by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

3928. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sick or closed industrial units which have become viable after assistance by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India; and

(b) the managerial costs for such units and the net production valued at rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The following 14 industrial units assisted by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. reported cash profits during the year July 1974—June 1975:

1. Tarit Applicances and Equipment Pvt. Ltd.
2. Indo-Japanese Industries Ltd
3. R. K. Chemicals Industries Ltd.
4. Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd.
5. Priti Paper Board Mills Pvt. Ltd.
6. India Machinery Pvt. Ltd.
7. Containers and Closures Ltd.
8. Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
9. G.T.R. Company Pvt. Ltd.
10. Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. (Vanaspati Unit)
11. Young India Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd.
12. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
13. City Stores Supply Pvt. Ltd.
14. Cooper Engineering Ltd.

M/s Priti Paper Board Mills Pvt. Ltd. at Sl. No. 5 above has since been reconstructed and has repaid its dues to the Corporation.

(b) The aggregate charges on account of salaries and wages of the officers, workers and other employees borne by these 14 units during the year July 1974—June 1975 are reported to have been Rs. 594.84 lakhs. The total sale value of production of these units amounted to Rs. 5099.32 lakhs during the same period.

Construction of Building for Office of C.D.A. Patna

3929. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct office building for the main office of Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna is likely to mature shortly; and

(b) if so, by what time the building is anticipated to be ready?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Three acres of land were procured from the Bihar Government in March, 1973 for the construction of a building for CDA, Patna's Office. The State Government could not hand over vacant possession of the land because of encroachment on an appreciable portion thereof by squatters. In the meanwhile, certain technical difficulties have been pointed out by the Army Engineers in constructing the Office building on that plot. Proposal for construction of an Office building on an alternative site is under consideration of Government.

(b) In view of (a) above and the continuing restrictions on the construction of new office buildings, it cannot be stated at this stage when the building is likely to be taken up.

Exports to Portugal

3930. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to export iron ore, sugar and coffee to Portugal has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the quantum of each item proposed to be exported to Portugal during 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No proposal has so far been finalised to export iron ore, sugar and coffee to Portugal.

(b) Question does not arise.

Silk Worms

3931. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though West Bengal is traditionally known for its silk products, of late rearing of silk worm has not been showing encouraging results;

(b) whether terrains of Darjeeling, Jammu and Kashmir offer ideal conditions for rearing Japanese worms; and

(c) if so, whether any national survey has been conducted to find out the other regions where the Japanese silk worms can be reared and the nature of steps proposed to increase the production of this variety which can prove to be a very rich source for earning foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Silk Board has conducted a survey in order to find out the other regions where the Japanese Silk Worm can be reared. Japanese Silk Worm Races and Hybrids are being reared in the hill areas of West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir on the lines recommended by Japanese experts, who visited India from time to time. The Govt. of West Bengal has initiated a Development Programme for hill areas at an estimated cost of Rs. one crore. Jammu & Kashmir Government's programme for Fifth Plan envisages outlay of Rs. 4.5 crores for production of 150 tons of high grade raw silk.

महिषी (बिहार) में पर्यटक सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाना

3932. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का महिषी जिला सहरसा, बिहार में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग के अन्तर्गत एक पर्यटक सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) महिषी, जिला सहरसा, बिहार में एक पर्यटन सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का फिलहाल केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अल्प बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत संग्रहीत राशि

3933. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय डाकघरों के माध्यम से संग्रहित अल्प बचत की राशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : एक विवरण जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 10855 76]। उपलब्ध संकेतों के अनुसार 1975 76 में (फरवरी, 1976 तक) जो निवल संग्रह हुआ है वह 1974-75 की इसी अवधि में हुए निवल संग्रह की तुलना में अधिक है।

बिहार में होटल परियोजनाएं

3934. श्री चिरंजीव झा : पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : होटल विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में अब तक कितने होटल परियोजनाओं के लिये कितना ऋण दिया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नाग विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : बिहारमें मैसर्स बिहार होटलस के "मौर्य कलार्कस" नामक एक होटल प्रायोज प्रायोजना को होटलस विकास तरणण योजना अतर्गत 37.00 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया। इस मे से 25 लाख रुपये की राशि पहले ही वितरित की जा चुकी है।

Market Borrowings for Various Development Activities in Punjab

3935. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had approached Reserve Bank of India with the proposal for market borrowings for various development activities; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Government of Punjab had requested the Reserve Bank of India for the following market borrowing in 1976-77:

	(Rs. Crores)
(i) State Government . .	13·71
(ii) State Electricity Board .	4·40
(iii) Punjab Financial Corporation	2·20 (with permission to retain 10% extra)

(b) The Government of India have, in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India, settled the following market borrowing programme for Punjab in 1976-77:

	(Rs. Crores)
(i) State Government . .	5·50
(ii) State Electricity Board .	5·50

The Reserve Bank is yet to take a view on the allocation of market borrowing to the Punjab Financial Corporation.

Stabilisation of Cotton Prices

3936. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Cotton Mills Federation has urged the Central Government to initiate measures to stabilise cotton prices; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is seized of the position and shall take such action as may be considered necessary.

Cancellation of Indian Airlines Flights

3937. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of air flights cancelled by Indian Airlines during the year 1974-75;

(b) the reasons for cancellation; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to restart these flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Due to steep increase in the cost of operations, mainly due to hike in price of aviation fuel, it became necessary for Indian Airlines to discontinue air services to 16 cities as part of the Schedule brought into force from 18th March, 1974. In addition, air services to Vijayawada were also discontinued from 1st November, 1974 The particulars of air services discontinued are given in the attached statement.

(c) As part of the Winter Schedule effective 1st November, 1975 air services to Porbandar and Raipur were resumed. It is proposed to resume air services to Keshod and Vijayawada shortly.

Statement

Cities to which services were discontinued	Services by which the cities were linked
1. Khowai	Calcutta/Agartala/Khowai/Kamalpur Kailashhar
2. Kamalpur	
3. Kailashhar	
4. Keshod	Bombay/Keshod Porbandar
5. Porbandar	
6. Cooch Behar	Calcutta/Cooch Behar
7. Nasik	Bombay/Nasik
	Bombay/Indore
8. Kandla	Bombay/Jamnagar/Kandla/Bhuj

Cities to which services were discontinued	Services by which the cities were linked
9. Gaya	Calcutta/Gaya/Patna
10. Allahabad	Delhi/Kanpur/Allahabad
11. Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur/Patna/Ranchi/Calcutta
12. Rourkela	Calcutta/Ranchi/Rourkela
13. Raipur	Raipur/Nagpur/Bhopal
14. Jamshedpur	Calcutta/Jamshedpur
15. Rangoon	Calcutta/Rangoon
16. Pantnagar	Delhi/Pantnagar
17. Vijayawada	Calcutta/Bhuabneshwar/Visakhapatnam/Vijaywada/Hyderabad

Export of Ready-made Garments

3938. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ready-made garments are exported from India only by the Indian concerns;

(b) whether any foreign concerns are also exporting them;

(c) if so, the names of such concerns; and

(d) whether any big business house has applied for the licence for the export of ready-made garments; and if so, the name of such concern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement regarding Foreign Tea Companies

3939. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made a statement recently in Calcutta that the Union Government had no intention to ask the foreign tea companies to quit India; and

(b) whether he had also stated that foreign investment within the framework of our national policy would be welcomed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Export of Iron Ore

3940. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) whether Government have made any study as to how far this would affect our Steel Industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The information is as under:—

Year	Exports (Million tonnes)
1972-73	20·61
1973-74	23·75
1974-75	22·30

(b) Yes, Sir.

Development of Sandy Beach between Madras City and Mamallapuram

3941. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a UNDP team has suggested a plan to develop the 58 Kilometres sandy beach between Madras City and Mamallapuram; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government proposes to develop the Madras-Mamallapuram coastline as an international beach and tourist resort as per the recommendations made by the UNDP team of experts. As a preliminary to the development, the Government of Tamil Nadu was requested to prepare a master plan of Mamallapuram in the State Sector. The master plan is being awaited.

Goods to be exported during 1976-77

3942. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the goods the exports of which are expected to be increased during 1976-77 and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Items which are expected to show an increase in exports during 1976-77 include engineering goods, iron and steel, leather and leather manufactures, garments, chemical and allied products, coal and coke, processed meat and food etc.

Provision for larger basic inputs to strengthen the production base, increased credit facilities at concessional terms and intensification of efforts for exploration of foreign markets are among the important steps designed to increase the exports of these and other products.

कुछ नेताओं के मकानों की तलाशी

3943. श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर": क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कषगम (डी० एम० के०) के कुछ शीर्षस्थ नेताओं, सदस्यों और भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के मकानों की तलाशी ली गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन तलाशियों में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा कितनी धनराशि पकड़ी गई तथा अन्य किन बातों का पता लगा ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : फिलहाल उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मद्रास स्थित आय कर प्राधिकारियों ने द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कषगम् के नेताओं, जैसे अध्यक्ष, सचिव, कोषाध्यष, आदि अथवा भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के मामलों में तलाशी लेने तथा माल पकड़ने की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। किन्तु, भंग विधान सभा के एक भूतपूर्व उपाध्यक्ष के मामले में मद्रास और पापनाशम् स्थानों पर ऐसी कार्यवाहियां की गयी थी।

कोई नकदी अथवा अन्य मूल्यवान परिसम्पतियां नहीं पकड़ी गयी। आये गये दस्तावेजों में से कुछ को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो प्राधिकारियों ने अधिकार में ले लिया। कुछ अन्य दस्तावेजों की छानबीन फिलहाल आय कर प्राधिकारी कर रहे हैं। कानून में यथापेक्षित कार्यवाही की जायगी।

Cash subsidy on carpet backing export

3944. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the cash-subsidy

on carpet backing exports for another year;

(b) if so, whether this will compensate the manufacturing losses to some extent and also make them compete with Bangladesh mills which have been undercutting India by 10 per cent to 14 per cent in World market;

(c) whether India purchases raw jute from Bangladesh; and

(d) whether to compete in the international market, area under jute cultivation is proposed to be increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have taken some measures to make our production and export of carpet backing remunerative to the producers and competitive in the world market.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Suitable measures for increasing production of raw jute in the country are being taken.

Allocation of Funds by LIC to States

3945. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India gave Rs. 68 crores to the various States during the year 1975-76;

(b) whether Union territories were ignored in this allotment and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the requirements of States differ from those of Union territories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Asian Development Bank

3946. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank held its meeting recently at Jakarta;

(b) if so, the salient features of the decisions taken thereat;

(c) whether Asian Development Bank has expanded its activities in Asian countries; and

(d) if so, how far this would help India to obtain contracts from other countries which were given loans by Asian Development Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. The 9th Annual Meeting of the Asian Development Bank was held at Jakarta from 22nd to 24th of April 1976.

(b) Apart from the customary items on the agenda like the approval of the budget and other financial statements of the Bank, the salient items that figured in the discussions were a review of the Bank's operations during 1975 and a consideration of the resources position of the Bank. While the performance of the Bank during 1975 was considered quite satisfactory, the need to augment the resources of the Bank especially for lending on soft terms to the needy developing member countries of the region was recognised.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Asian Development Bank is the regional development Bank for the Asian and the Pacific regions. The membership of the Bank has increased to 42. In the year 1975 the total lending by the Bank was $660 million as against $547.7 million in 1974.

(d) To the extent that the loan operations of the Bank increases in

this region the contract opportunities thrown up would also increase in number, and India as an eligible country for procurement both under ordinary and the soft lending operations of the Bank would be enabled to obtain a larger number of contract awards.

Raids by Income Tax Authorities in Bombay

3947. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Authorities recently raided the residences of four top executives of a leading private sector industrial group in Bombay and also the premises of two travel agencies;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what is the value of property Government could unearth in recent raids in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The particulars in respect of search and seizure operations conducted in April 1976, by the Income-tax authorities in the cases of the four top executives and travel agents in Bombay are:—

Top executives		Value os assets seized
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Shri J.D. Vasa, Director, Stores and Material Management, Mafatlal Services Pvt. Ltd.	Jewellery . . .	1·6
Shri B.A. Patel, Chief Cotton Purchaser, Mafatlal Group.	Cash . . .	0·1
	Jewellery . . .	2·5 (approx.)
	Fixed Deposit Receipts .	2·0
Shri S.B. Gudre, Sales Executive, Plastic Division, Hoechst Dyes and Chemicals Ltd.	Cash . . .	0·2
	Jewellery . . .	(Yet to be valued)
	Fixed Deposit receipts and pronotes . . .	0·5
Shri Hurshad Thakore, Secretary National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd.	Fixed deposit receipts .	3·3
Travel Agents :		
Shri & Smt. Kamar Sultana Mohamed .	Cash . . .	3·9
	Jewellery . . .	0·2
Shri P.S. Jain		..
Shri Victor Rodrigues		..

Books of account/documents were also seized in this above cases.

(c) As a result of search and seizure operations conducted by the Income-tax authorities in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax Bombay City, Calcutta and Madras (including Central charges), assets of the value of over Rs. 257.5 lakhs were seized during the period January to March 1976.

भागलपुर, बिहार में बुनकरों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण

3948. श्री राघवावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर (बिहार) में बुनकरों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार का विचार इन बुनकरों को सहायता प्रदान करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने भागलपुर में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ;

(घ) कितने बुनकरों ने ऐसे आवेदन पत्र दिये है ; और

(ङ) अब तक ऋण प्राप्त करने वाले बुनकरों तथा उन्हें दी गयी राशि का ब्योरा क्या है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) : 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बुनकरों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने विशेष योजनायें बनाई है।

(ग) से (ङ) : आंकडे सूचित करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली मे, प्रस्तुत किये गये आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा केवल बुनकरो को दिय गये अग्रियो विषयक आंकडो का सकलन करने की व्यवस्था नही है।

रांची नगर का दर्जा बढाया जाना

3949. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को देखते हुए रांची को बी–2 श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : मकान किराया भत्ते और प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की मंजूरी के प्रयोजन के लिए नगरों का वर्गीकरण पिछली दशकीय जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है और अगली जनगणना तक बाद में होने वाली जनसंख्या में किसी वृद्धि को इस प्रयोजन के लिए हिसाब में नही लिया जाता। जब कि मकान किराए भत्ते के लिए नगर की जनसंख्या को हिसाब में लिया जाता है परन्तु प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते के लिए 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट में बताए अनुसार, नगरीय समूह की जनसंख्या को, जहां भी यह विद्यमान हो, एक अर्हक इकाई माना जाता है। राची को, 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इसकी 1,75,934 की जनसंख्या के आधार पर मकान किराया भत्ते की मंजूरी के लिए पहले ही से श्रेणी 'ग' नगर में वर्गीकृत किया हुआ है। 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट में रांची नगरीय समूह की जनसंख्या 2,55,551 दिखायी गई है जो कि प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की मंजूरी के लिए किसी स्थान को ख–2 म वर्गीकृत करने के लिए कम से कम 4 लाख की आवश्यक अर्हक जनसंख्या से काफी कम है।

Import of raw materials by Coca Cola Export Corporation

3950 SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured that the raw materials imported by Coca Cola Export Corporation against replenishment licences for the export of Coca Cola concentrate are used for export purposes as per conditions of the licence; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the steep fall in exports by Coca Cola Export Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Export of Jute Goods

3951. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to export some items of jute goods;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programmes drawn up in this regard; and

(c) whether steps have also been taken to cut down the production cost so that the end products could be made more competitive and if so, the nature of steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for the Government to take over export trade in jute goods.

(c) One of the primary tasks of Jute Manufacturers Development Council recently set up will be to suggest measures to bring about a reduction in the cost of production. Some of the Science and Technology Plan Projects on jute taken up for implementation have reduction in cost of production as the objective. Government have made available funds for execution of these projects.

Institutional credit to Agricultural and Small Scale Sectors during 1976-77.

3952. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total institutional credit to be made available or already made to agricultural and small scale industrial sectors, sector-wise for the year 1976-77;

(b) the amount to be borne by the nationalised banks in these sectors;

(c) the break-up of such credits in Orissa for the above period;

(d) whether the per capita loans made available in favour of Orissa is less in comparison to the other States in terms of the deposits made by the population; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Data in respect of credit for the year 1976-77 on sectoral or State-wise basis as asked for, is not available. The amount of outstanding agricultural advances by scheduled commercial banks (including nationalised banks) as at the end of June 1975 (latest available) and the break up of such advances in the State of Orissa is indicated in the statement enclosed.

Data on total advances of scheduled commercial banks (including nationalised banks) and State Financial Corporations to small scale industries and such advances granted by them in the State of Orissa as at the end of June 1975 are given below:

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	All India		State of Orissa		
	No. of units	Balance outstanding	No. of units	Balance outstanding	Percentage of (4) to (2)
SBI and its subsidiaries .	110051	37046·15	1968	291·62	0·79
Nationalised Banks .	118980	57220·34	1038	437·39	0·76
Other Scheduled Commercial Banks . .	10966	10788·80	10	51·17	0·05
Total . .	239997	105055·29	3016	780·18	0·74

N.B.—Data are provisional.

Advances granted by State Financial Corporations (including TNIIC) to Small Scale Industries as at end of June 1975.

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

All SFCs in all the States		Orissa SFC		Percentage of 4 to 2
No. of loans	Balance outstanding	No. of Loans	Balance outstanding	
1	2	3	4	5
29781	17150·32	823	426·49	2·5

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir; credit-deposit ratio in Orissa is comparatively less than that in better banked States. The level of credit utilisation in different States is linked with the level of economic activities in the State particularly in the organised sectors of trade and industry. By and large, in the State of Orissa the organised sectors do not constitute a significant segment of its economy and have therefore relatively low credit-deposit ratio. However, the scheduled commercial banks have been endeavouring to increase the flow of credit in the State and their advances had increased significantly from Rs. 43.53 crores in December, 1972 to Rs. 68.92 crores in December, 1974.

Statement

Statement indicating total amount of outstanding agricultural advances by banks and break up of such advances in Orissa as at the end of June, 1975

Provisional

(Amounts in lakhs of Rupees)

	All India				Orissa			
	Direct Finance		Indirect Finance		Direct Finance		Indirect Finance	
	No. of A/cs	Balance Outstanding	No of A/cs	Balance Outstanding	No of A cs	Balance Outstanding	No of A/cs.	Balance Outstanding
State Bank of India Group . .	738743	17337·90	131562	8578 70	31557	282·55	4326	105·95
Nationalised Banks	1327573	33809·30	191863	18076·32	16772	155·83	4714	203 30
Other Scheduled commercial banks	312962	5206·71	10572	2301·87	1645	28·55	18	4·32
Total . .	2370278	56353·91	333997	27056·89	49974	470·93	9058	313·57

Commission to Study Structure of Indirect Taxes

3953. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a commission to go into the indirect tax structure including sales tax, customs duties, excise duties and single level taxation;

(b) if so, when and what will be its term of reference; and

(c) how long will it take for the commission to suggest and recommend more rational basis of tax structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) It is proposed to appoint a Committee to review the existing structure of the indirect tax system and advise the Government on the steps to be taken;

(b) and (c). Details as regards the constitution, terms of reference and the period within which the committee should be asked to submit its report are still under consideration of the Government.

Decline of trade between India and Nepal

3954. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline of trade between India and Nepal during the last year; and

(b) if so, the figures of last year's trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been no decline in trade between India and Nepal during the last year. The volume of trade between India and Nepal during April 1975—November 1975 and during the corresponding period of 1974 has been as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

India's Export to Nepal		India's Imports from Nepal	
April,'74 —Nov.'74	April'75 —Nov.'75	April'74 —Nov.'74	April'75 —Nov.'75
2293	2960	1627	2078

Export Promotion Activities of S.T.C.

3955. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is making any efforts to boost export of non-canalised items;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether, at present, it is engaged in identifying a variety of commodities for export promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exports of non-canalised items by STC were of the order of Rs. 62 crores in 1975-76 as against Rs. 36 crores in the year 1974-75. Necessary steps are being taken to further increase the exports of such items by the STC.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Grant of Loan by Nationalised Banks to D.D.A. for construction of houses

3956. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loan that the nationalised banks have agreed to grant to D.D.A. for the construction of houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

Punjab National Bank has reported having agreed to grant a loan to the extent of Rs. 2 crores to the D.D.A. for construction of houses for persons affected by slum clearance operation.

Strategy to increase Exports

3957. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a 4-Point strategy to increase exports;

(b) if so, whether the strategy is going to increase foreign exchange earnings;

(c) whether top priority would be given to the setting up of joint industrial ventures abroad; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). As indicated by the Minister for Commerce in his reply to the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry on the 3rd May, 1976, a new ten point export strategy is being evolved to promote exports from the country. Among other features establishment of joint ventures abroad a prominent part of this strategy. It is hoped that the new strategy will help increase export earnings.

Patna Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.

3958. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has refused permission to Patna Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd., to carry on banking business;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) names of other banks in the country which have been precluded from transacting the business of 'Banking' during the last three years; and

(d) what other action has been taken against those banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Patna Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd. was refused a licence by the Reserve Bank of India on April 15, 1976 to carry on banking business in India under sub-section(2) of section 22 read with section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act 1959 as it failed to comply with the provisions of section 11 and section 22(3)(a) read with section 56 of the said Act. The bank was also conducting its affairs in a manner detrimental to the interests of its depositors.

(c) and (d). Other banks in the country which have been precluded from transacting the business of banking during the last three years and the follow up action taken against them, are indicated below:—

Name of the Bank	Action taken
1	2
Cooperative Banks	
1. The Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur (Rajasthan)	The Bank was refused licence to carry on banking business by Reserve Bank of India on 4 March 1976. The Government of Rajasthan issued an order on 9 March 1976 to liquidate the bank.

1	2
2. Ghatkopar Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay (Maharashtra)	At the instance of the Reserve Bank the registrar of Co-operative Societies Maharashtra, Bombay, issued an order on 31st March 1976 for liquidating the bank.
3. Bombay Commercial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Bombay (Maharashtra)	The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra issued an order of 31st October 1975 to wind up the bank.
4. Peloor Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Distt. Cannanore (Kerala)	On 26th September 1975 the Reserve Bank refused a licence to the bank to carry on banking business.
5. Punalur Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Quilon (Kerala)	The Bank was refused licnce to carry on banking business by the Reserve Bank of India on 26th September, 1975.
6. Malvan Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ratnagiri issued an order on 31st January 1976 to wind up the bank.
7. Betgeri Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Betgeri (Karnataka)	The Bank was refused a licnce to carry on banking business by the Reserve Bank of India on 8 December 1975.
8. Sri Krishna Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd, Machilipatnam	Deputy Registrar Co-operative Societies, Krishna Chilakapudi, issued an order on 16 January 1975 winding up the bank.
Commercial Banks	
Krishnaram Baldo Bank Ltd.	The licence issued to the bank was cancelled as its business was acquired by the State Bank of India with effect from 19-4-1974.
Belgaum Bank Ltd.	The licence was issued to the bank was cancelled as its business was acquired by Union Bank of India with effect from the close of business on the 29th November, 1975.

The effect of cancellation of the licences is that these banks cannot carry on banking business in India.

Confiscation of Properties of Smugglers

3959. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names and addresses of the smugglers on whom notices have been issued upto date for the confiscation of Properties under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act;

(b) whether the notices have been properly served and the properties taken over by Government;

(c) the approximate value of the properties and present income from the same; and

(d) in how many cases confiscation notices are yet to be issued with names and addresses of the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The statement showing the names and addresses of the smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators on whom notices under section 6 of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act have been issued asking them to show cause why the properties

mentioned in the said notices should not be forfeited to the Government of India, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10856/76].

(b) 99 notices have been so far properly served. Properties will be taken over by the Government only after hearing the parties concerned and in accordance with law.

(c) The approximate value of the properties covered by the notices under section 6 of the Act would be Rs. 4.71 crores. As the properties are not forfeited yet, no income from the properties is derived, at present.

(d) A large number of cases are being processed by the Competent Authorities located at Delhi, Madras and Bombay for issue of notices under section 6 of the Act and for further action. As the investigations are still in progress, the names and addresses of the persons on whom notices under section 6 may be issued in future cannot be furnished

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in Bombay

3960 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 28 packages of contraband articles were brought by the Trans-Mediterranean Airways Boeing-707 and cleared by customs at Bombay under false name "Sensitive Cargoes", on the "Note and Pass" procedure in December last;

(b) whether vehicle used for carrying contraband is liable to confiscation;

(c) whether the Boeing was impounded by the Customs Preventive Collectorate on 15th April, 1976 at Bombay airport and later released after a local agent signed a letter of guarantee; and

(d) if so, why the Boeing was released and not confiscated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. 28 packages of contraband brought by the Trans-Mediterranean Airways Boeing-707 were declared to contain test equipments and cleared through customs at Bombay under "Note and Pass" procedure in December, 1975.

(b) Under Section 115(2) of the Customs Act, 1962, any conveyance used as means of transport in the carriage of any smuggled goods is liable to confiscation unless the owner thereof proves that it was so used without his or his agent's knowledge or connivance

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; it was seized on its arrival on 15-4-1976 and was subsequently released on execution of a guarantee bond by the Trans Mediterranean Airways with a Bank Surety of Rs. 3 lakhs The aircraft was not confiscated straightaway as investigations are still in progress

Pension Scheme for Central Staff

3961 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a new Pension Scheme for Central staff;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether a final decision in the matter has been taken; and

(d) the likely time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir;

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Proposal to Import Cotton to meet the requirements of Textile Mills

3962. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have approached Government with a request to import sufficient quantity of cotton to maintain the supply position in relation to the requirement of textile mills; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to augment the supply position, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have suggested import of 3 lakh bales of cotton from abroad. The Government are considering the desirability and possibility of import of cotton.

Purchase of Aircraft by Air India and Indian Airlines

3963. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and cost of aircraft which Air India and the Indian Airlines propose to purchase during 1976-77;

(b) the routes on which they will operate; and

(c) the special facilities they will offer to the travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). *Air-India*: Air-India have no proposal to purchase any aircraft during 1976-77.

Indian Airlines: Indian Airlines have placed an order for acquisition of three A 300 B 2 type aircraft (Airbus) on M/s. Airbus Industries, which are due to be delivered in the last quarter of 1976. These aircraft, with maximum final contract price of US $24.400 million each, are to begin with, likely to be introduced on the following routes from December, 1976/January, 1977:

Bombay/Delhi

Bombay/Calcutta

Bombay/Madras

Delhi/Calcutta and

Bombay/Bangalore.

These aircraft will offer to the travelling public additional capacity (278 seats initially), wide fuselage comfort, and lower sound levels. Besides these, the aircraft will have a substantial cargo carrying capacity of 10—15 metric tonnes.

The Corporation are also evaluating certain other types of short haul jet aircraft for their fleet.

Rationalisation of Pay Scales of Development Inspectors of G I.C.

3964. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the rationalisation of the pay scales of Development Inspectors (Field Staff) of the General Insurance Corporation. if so, the broad features thereof;

(b) whether services of more than two hundred Development Inspectors (Field Staff) of the National Insurance Company who had rendered more than six years of service have recently been terminated if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these persons were given any opportunity to explain their position before terminating their services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes Sir, A Scheme known as the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay scales and other terms and conditions of service of Development Staff) Scheme 1976 has been notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 3 sub-section (ii) on 29-4-1976 and the same is being laid on the Table of the House separately.

(b) The services of 18 field staff of the National Insurance Company whose performance was poor and the cost rated was very high, were terminated recently.

(c) The services of these 18 field workers were terminated on the recommendation of a Screening Committee which had interviewed 9 of them.

De-Canalisation of Mica

3965. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to de-canalise mica exports which were canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation since middle of 1972;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor; and

(c) the total exports of Mica from 1973 to March 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total exports of mica were as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Value
1973-74 . . .	17·52
1974-75 . . .	24·22
1975-76 (Estimated) . . .	22·00

Development of tourist centres in Bihar

3966. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names, District-wise, of the places of tourist interest in Bihar developed or looked after by the Union Government; and

(b) the names, District-wise, of such places which are to be developed as tourist centres during the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The development of tourist centres in the Central Sector is not taken up on the State-wise, District-wise or place-wise basis. Places are selected for development on the basis of their existing or potential attractions for tourists, easy accessibility, availability of basic infrastructure such as water and electric supply etc.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan the following tourism schemes were taken up in the Central Sector in Bihar:—

I. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM	*Expenditure incurred during Fourth Plan*
(i) Construction of an aerial passenger ropeway at Rajgir . . .	Rs. 1,24,000
(ii) Development of area around the Mahabodhi temple at Bodhgaya (funds released but the land is yet to be acquired and transferred to the Department)	Rs. 13,00,000
(iii) Provision of a mini-bus in Palamau National Park . . .	Rs. 41,000

H. I.T.D.C.	Expenditure incurred during Fourth Plan
(i) Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Patna (Total estimated cost Rs. 60 lakhs)	Rs. 6·76 lakhs
(ii) Renovation of Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya (Total estimated cost Rs. 15 lakhs)	Rs. 1·33 ,,
(iii) Transport unit at Patna	Rs. 0·50 ,,
(iv) Transport unit at Bodhgaya (seasonal)	Rs. 0·45 ,,

(b) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism proposes to develop facilities at Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda in Bihar to attract Buddhist pilgrim traffic from South, South-East and East Asia. An additional amount of Rs. 6.55 lakhs has been released to the State Government for acquisition of land at Bodhgaya.

ITDC has taken up the completion of Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Patna and have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 56.76 lakhs upto 31-3-1976. The Corporation also proposes to take up the expansion of the existing Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya, taking-over of Ranchi Hotel from Railways and its expansion during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Criteria regarding Allocation of Funds for Market Borrowings for States

3967. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any criteria regarding allocation of funds for market borrowings for different States; and

(b) whether in the matter of allocating funds for market borrowings, any consideration is given to criteria like backwardness of the area and the financial discipline exercised by the State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Having regard to the likely availability of resources for sustaining public borrowings programme, it was decided at the time of formulation of the Annual Plan for 1976-77 that the open market borrowing by the State Governments and their agencies in 1976-77 may be increased by 10 per cent over their actual borrowing in 1973-74, the last year of the Fourth Plan. The question of allocating market borrowing amongst the States on the basis of well-defined considerations is engaging the attention of the Planning Commission.

एयर इंडिया द्वारा भाड़ों में रियायत

3968. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या विभिन्न विदेशी विमान कम्पनियों ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की स्वतंत्रता की 200 वीं वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर भाड़ों में कुछ रियायत की है ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिये एयर इंडिया से भी प्रार्थना की गई थी कि वह भी कुछ रियायत करे, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क)यू० एस० ए० की स्वतंत्रता की 200 वी वर्षगाठ के अवसर पर किसी भी विदेशी एयरलाइन द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के लिए कोई रियायती किराए चालू नहीं किए गए हैं । तथापि, अमरीका के देशीय वहाकों ने यू० एस० ए० के ही अन्दर यात्रा करने के लिए 330 अमरीकी डालर के विशेष द्वि-सप्ताहीय किराए चालू किए हैं ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Instrument landing system, visual approach scope indicators and light at Airports

3969. DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state·

(a) in how many airports in India there are Instrument Landing System and what is their category;

(b) how many domestic airports have Visual Approach Slope Indicators;

(c) how many airports are with Runway Lights and how many are without it. and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to provide Runway Lights on all airports and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)· (a) Instrument Landing System has been provided at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras international airports and at Gauhati aerodrome. The equipment at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta is of Category II capability but is presently being operated to category I standard. The equipment at Madras airport and Gauhati aerodrome is of category I capability.

(b) At present none of the domestic aerodromes have been equipped with the Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI). However, steps have been taken to provide this facility at 10 domestic aerodromes. This work is expected to be completed during this year.

(c) and (d). Out of the 36 domestic aerodromes through which scheduled services are operated 21 have been provided with electric runway lighting. The remaining 15 aerodromes have, however, been equipped to provide kerosine/flare paths for occasional emergency night operations Provisions has been made in the Civil Aviation Department's draft Fifth Plan for installing electric runway lights at 7 more aerodromes.

Financial assistance to Great Eastern Hotel of Calcutta

3970 DR. RANEN SEN· Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Great Eastern Hotel of Calcutta needs Rs. 2 5 crores for renovations,

(b) if so, salient features thereof, and

(c) whether Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation have agreed to extend this assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) The Great Eastern Hotel of Calcutta is presently being managed by the Government of West Bengal The long term financial needs of the hotel for renovations, etc are understood to have been estimated at Rs 2 46 crores

(b) The salient features of the renovations are understood to involve demolition of the old building and construction in its place of a new hotel having 216 air-conditioned rooms, shopping arcades, coffee shop, exclusive restaurants, bars, banquet halls, etc. When completed, the new building will be integrated with the present new wing housing 91 rooms thereby making a total of 307 air-conditioned rooms.

(c) The question of finnacial assistance for carrying out the proposed renovations is understood to be under negotiation between the hotel and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India have not so far received any request from the hotel for financial assistance for this purpose.

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा स्थापित शुल्क मुक्त दुकानें (ड्यूटी फ्री शाप्स)

3971. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा अब तक कितनी शुल्कमुक्त दुकानों की स्थापना की गई और उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974 व 1975 में उनसे कितनी शुद्ध आय हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने अब तक चार शुल्क-मुक्त दुकानें स्थापित की हैं, अर्थात् दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास विमान-क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक पर एक एक । 31 मार्च, 1975 तक दुकानों की स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियों (फिक्सड एसेट्स) पर किया गया पूंजीगत व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

दुकान का स्थान	31-3-1975 तक स्थायी परिसम्पतियों पर पूंजीगत व्यय
	(लाख रुपयों में)
दिल्ली .	0 74
बम्बई .	1.54
कलकत्ता .	1.16
मद्रास .	0.44
कुल	3.88

(ख) 1973-74 तथा 1974-75 के दौरान दुकानों द्वारा अर्जित किया गया शुद्ध लाभ निम्न प्रकार है :—

दुकान	शुद्ध लाभ 1973-74	1974-75
	(लाख रुपयों में)	
दिल्ली .	5.06	12.10
बम्बई .	5.54	13.68
कलकत्ता .	5.08	3.62
मद्रास .	0.14	0.16
	15.82	29.56

देना बैंक द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

3972. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देना बैंक ने किन-किन पार्टियों को दस लाख या उससे अधिक धनराशि का ऋण दिया और उनमें से ऐसी पार्टियां कितनी हैं जिन्होंने आज तक उस राशि का एक हिस्सा या ब्याज तक नहीं चुकाया और देना बैंक ने उक्त ऋण राशि को वसूल करने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार कितनी राशि अब तक वसूल नहीं हो पाई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत देना बैंक के उन सावधिक अग्रिमों से है जिनमें वापसी का कार्यक्रम किया हुआ है । देना बैंक द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार 10 लाख रुपये और उससे अधिक के देना बैंक के ऐसे सावधिक ऋणों की संख्या 60 के लगभग है । जिन मामलों में ऋण का कुछ भी भाग अथवा ब्याज अदा नहीं किया गया

है उनकी संख्या लगभग छः है। बैंक ने इस प्रकार के बाकीदारों से वसूली के लिए मामलों के गुणावगुण के आधार पर उचित कार्रवाई कर ली है।

(ख) इन खातों से जो राशि वसूल नहीं हुई है वह लगभग 246 लाख बैठती है ?

Reward for Arrest of Absconders wanted under COFEPOSA

3973. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate had announced rewards for the arrest of absconders wanted under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) what is the total number of absconders in the country; and

(d) what steps Government have taken against them,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Director of Enforcement has announced monetary rewards upto a maximum of Rs 5000 in each case to any person who furnishes information leading to the apprehension of persons against whom orders of detention have been issued under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, to prevent them from indulging in activities prejudicial to conservation or augmentation of foreign exchange. The grant of reward would to be subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The rewards in such cases will be sanctioned the Director of Enforcement.

(ii) The regard in any individual case, shall not exceed Rs. 5,000.

(iii) The fact that the person against whom an order of detention was made, has absconded or is concealing himself, has been notified in the Official Gazette pursuant to the provisions of section 7(1)(b) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, or a period not less than one month has elapsed from the date of the passing of the order of detention.

(iv) The information given in respect of such person leading to his apprehension, is specific

(v) Such information had been recorded in writing by an officer of Enforcement Directorate not below the rank of Assistant Director of Enforcement.

(c) As on 8th May, 1976, 340 persons against whom orders of detention had been issued by various State Governments or the Central Government, were absconding or had not been detained

(d) Out of the 340 persons mentioned above, action under section 7(1)(a) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (i.e., report to the concerned magistrate for instituting proceedings for attachment of properties) or/and 7(1)(b) of the said Act (i.e., notifying the names of persons against whom orders or detention have been issued but who could not be detained, in the Official Gazette and directing them to appear before the specified officer) has been taken against 225 persons In pursuance of action initiated under section 7(1)(a) of the above-mentioned Act, properties worth about Rs 98 lakhs belonging to 12 absconders have been ordered to be attached by various courts.

आयकर अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

3974. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन सालों में कितने आयकर अधिकारी

भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में बर्खास्त किये गये या मुअत्तिल किये गये और इसके लिए उनके विरुद्ध क्या अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की गई ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): आय-कर अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में, 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से 31 मार्च 1976 तक की अवधि के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

(i) सेवा से बर्खास्त किये गये अथवा हटाये गये 4

(ii) सेवा से बर्खास्तगी अथवा पदच्युति से भिन्न दंड लगाये गये . 2

(iii) (क) अभियोग चलाये जा रहे हैं . . 8

(ख) भ्रष्टाचार अथवा ईमानदारी की कमी के आरोपों पर आरोप-पत्र जारी करने के बाद विभागीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है . 12

(iv) जिन 20 आय कर अधिकारियों पर अभियोग चलाया जा रहा है अथवा जिनके विरुद्ध आरोप-पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं; उनमें से 8 मुअत्तिल हैं ।

Separate Staff for Regional Rural Banks

3975. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be a separate staffing pattern for the Regional Rural Banks to cater to the rural clientele;

(b) if so, whether fresh recruitments will take place; and

(c) whether preference will be given to agricultural degree and diploma holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). To start with, the concerned sponsor banks are to assist the Regional Rural Banks with the requisite number and quality of staff for the proper functioning of the branches of the Regional Rural Banks. Although Government have not laid down any fixed pattern of staff for a particular branch of a Regional Rural Bank, the branches of the Reigional Rural Banks have been permitted, depending upon the quantum of work handled by them to appoint a Branch Manager, a cashier-*cum*-clerk and a junior clerk. There is provision for recruitment of accountant and field officer also depending upon the quantum of work handled by a branch of a Regional Rural Bank.

The intention is to make direct recruitment of officers and staff for each Regional Rural Bank, having requisite qualifications and rural orientation and aptitude from candidates within the State concerned and preferably from the area of operation of each bank. These fresh recruits will replace those taken on deputation from the sponsor banks. For the posts of Field Officers, preference will be given to those candidates holding degrees in agricultural sciences and in commerce from a recognised university.

Boarding-cum-Lodging Houses-cum-Restaurants in Taluka Places

3976. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether possibilities of financing low cost boarding-*cum*-lodging houses-*cum*-restaurants for common people in small towns like taluka

places where rural population comes for court or office or bank work have been explored;

(b) if so, the terms on which small hoteliers who cater to the masses can obtain assistance in the form of land and loan; and

(c) if no institutional arrangements exist at present, whether Government propose to draw up a scheme of assistance in a programme of bed and board for the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) According to the broad division of responsibilities as out-lined in the draft Fifth Plan document on Tourism, it is envisaged that the Centre would invest in projects which are intended primarily to stimulate international tourism with a view to earning foreign exchange, while the State Governments would concentrate on the development of facilities for domestic tourism Therefore, the development including financing of low cost boarding-*cum*-lodging houses-*cum*-restaurants for common people in small towns like taluka places, would fall within the purview of State Governments

Economic Aid to Tonga

*3977 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered economic aid to Tonga; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) India has provided Tonga with the services of Indian experts, training facilities in India and irrigation pump sets, books and scientific equipment.

11.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1974-75 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS THEREOF FOR THE YEAR ON 31-3-75 WITH AUDIT REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1974-75, under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year ended 31st March, 1975 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-10847/76]

SCHEME OF WAR RISKS INSURANCE OF MARINE HULLS, 1976 AND REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1974-75 RE UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL) REVENUE RECEIPTS—VOLS I & II—INDIRECT AND DIRECT TAXES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Outline of Scheme of War Risks Insurance of Marine Hulls, 1976 together with a copy of the Scheme [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10848/76].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union

Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume 1—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10849/76].

TEXTILES COMMITTEE (CESS) AMNDT. RULES, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Textiles Committee (Cess) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10850/76].

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): For the next item, Calling Attention, the Minister is not here I wish to draw your attention to this. The Minister has not turned up They are not serious about it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot blame the Minister. We have finished the Question list early.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have sent a message to him. He will be coming.

Meanwhile we take up the next item. He will be coming soon.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make. You in your wisdom have disallowed Calling Attention Notice on the Bangladesh matter regarding Farakka. We are learning from the papers that they are going to have a march to Farakka, under the leadership of Maulana Bhashani If you disallow the Calling Attention Notice, will you kindly ask the Minister to make a statement?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Why did you disallow it?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not proper. Don't ask why. Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

11.45 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 17th May, 1976, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:-

(a) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1976.

(b) The National Library Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(c) The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(d) The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Amendment Bill, 1976.

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha.—

(a) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1976

(b) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(c) The Tariff Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1976.

(4) Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Life Insurance Corporation (Modification of Settlement) Bill, 1976.

(b) The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts Bill, 1972 as reported by the Joint Committee.

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

(5) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(b) The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

Sir, I suggest that Calling Attention can be taken up a little later.

MR. SPEAKER: We can take this up in the afternoon—not at 5—just before the Private Members' business comes up. (*Interruptions*) Order please.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, I wanted to raise a matter under 377 It would have hardly taken one minute. Sir, 144 people, in implementation of the court order of the Supreme Court, are being put behind the bar.

MR SPEAKER: You have raised it but I did not agree to that You know that the reasons have also been given.

Now let us go to the next item.

SHRI B V. NAIK: Kindly give some consideration to allow it to be raised during this session itself. There is harassment on the face of the Supreme Court order. Kindly give consideration to this.

MR SPEAKER: Next item is Call Attention by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

11.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MOVE BY U.K. GOVERNMENT TO COMPEL INDIAN NATIONALS IN U.K. TO ADOPT BRITISH CITIZENSHIP OR TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allpore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision of U.K. Government to compel resident Indian citizens in U.K. to adopt British citizenship or to leave the country".

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I apologise to the House because I was not here when the question came. I was in the other House answering certain questions. I apologise for this. I did not expect that the business would collapse so soon.

Government has seen a newspaper report to the effect that the authorities in Britain were asking Indian nationals in Britain to adopt British nationality or face expulsion. On informal enquiry the British Foreign Office denied that the British Government had decided to compel Indians to adopt British citizenship or leave the country.

The House is aware that there is a sizeable population of Indian origin living in Britain. While precise figures are not available, the total is estimated at around 500,000. Most of them went to Britain in the early years after independence until the beginning of the 1960s' when the British Government enacted the Commonwealth Immigration Act (1962) and thereafter gradually tightened immigration restrictions. We do not have precise figures as to how many persons of Indian origin have acquired British nationality, but it is estimated that about 50 per cent may have done so. The people of Indian origin in Britain have made an important contribution to the social, economic and political life of that country.

The grant of British citizenship is regulated by the British Nationality Act of 1948 which has been amended from time to time. Under this Act,

Commonwealth citizens who entered Britain prior to 1st January, 1973 are entitled to be registered as British citizens after completing 5 years ordinary residence without any other requirement. Moreover, the Immigration Act of 1971 provides that Commonwealth citizens settled in the U.K. on 1st January, 1973 are to be treated as having been given indefinite leave to remain in the U.K. It is understood that a review of the Nationality Act is in progress at present in order to remove certain ambiguities regarding British citizenship, but no decisions have yet been taken nor any legislation drafted.

If and when legislation of the kind mentioned in the newspaper reports is introduced, it would presumably apply not only to people of Indian origin but also to all other immigrants including those from other parts of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. The question should therefore be looked at in its totality in proper perspective and not in isolation. Government would however like to take this opportunity to underline the importance it attaches to just and humane treatment being accorded to all those Indian citizens who are resident in Britain and are playing their due part in the life of the community and to express the hope that the British Government would give due consideration to avoiding any action that might cause suffering or hardship to these people.

12 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, from this statement one thing is quite obvious that whatever changes in the Nationality Act or Citizenship Regulations the U.K. Government may be contemplating, apparently they have not bothered so far to consult our Government. You may say it is not necessary to consult our Government but in view of the fact that half a million people from this country are living and working in Britain and also in view of the fact that we are a part of the Commonwealth, I think, we could expect reasonably that some consultation would take place at Government level before any such more is contemplated but it is obvious from this statement that our Government has not been consulted.

The first question that I would like to put is: whether, in view of the fact that these reports have appeared, our Government would at least insist that before any new amendments are brought or anything is finalised, our Government should be kept fully informed and should be consulted by the Government of U.K.

Secondly, I am sorry to find in this statement also that some concession is being made to what I was suspecting all along behind such a move; whatever form the move may take ultimately, it is aimed not against all commonwealth citizens but only against those who are coloured people. Sir, there are people from Canada, Australia, etc. who are also resident in Britain but they happen to be white people. In this statement the Government advises us to see the problem in its proper perspective and says that legislation when introduced would presumably apply not only to people of Indian origin but also to all other immigrants including those from other parts of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. The newspaper report says—whether it is correct or not, I do not know—that the British Home Office has already written to people who are holding Indian, Pakistani, Bangladesh or Sri Lanka passports. Sir, should our Government not get this question clarified from the U.K. Government that whatever changes they may want to bring about would not smack of racial discrimination, that is, if they introduce such regulations now they would not be aimed against those Commonwealth residents of Britain who happen to be coloured people and it would apply equally to all Commonwealth people. We have got our aprrehensions about this matter because we know from the Press that there is a certain section of public opinion which is being mobilis-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ed on the basis of racial intolerance? What is the information of the Government and what attitude are they going to adopt in this matter?

Thirdly, in the first line of his statement Shri Chavan has said—I think this is an inadvertent slip—'Government has seen a newspaper report to the effect that the authorities in Britain were asking Indian nationals in Britain Not Indian nationals We are concerned with Indians who are permanently resident in Britain who have been given permits what are called Permanent Resident Permits Now quite correctly, it has been pointed out that they are performing various types of jobs there The U K Government has admitted many times that if the Indian doctors are withdrawn suddenly half their health services will collapse It is also true that there are Indian citizens there working in such types of service jobs which British workers would not like to do, they do not come forward for that work and therefore perhaps our people and people from other countries have got an opportunity Then there are industrial workers working in so many factories

As far as we in this country are concerned it is a fact that we have not been able to provide perhaps adequate employment and so on or adequate incentives to many people who have left the country and gone there thinking that since we are all members of the Commonwealth they would enjoy certain facilities which they have been enjoying I do not deny that they have been enjoying certain facilities in Britan all along But now if it is contemplated suddenly that a sort of change is to be brought about and a sort of compulsion is to be exercised 'Either you must adopt U K citizenship or you must leave the country' would it not amount to a form of compulsory alienation? I have nothing to say about those Indians who may voluntarily have, by this time, accepted U.K. citizenship They are welcome to do so, if they want to give their Motherland But for the future, there may be thousands of people who have no desire to give up their Indian citizenship But if this kind of contemplated legislation is brought in, it would amount to pressure and compulsory alienation of citizenship which I do not think is at all desirable I do not know whether the British Government is thinking on these lines because of their own growing unemployment difficulties, and they want to get rid of some of these black people who have come from outside and are working in jobs or whether it is some from—I do not know, I do not suppose it is—of retaliation for various things which they do not like For example, we also now going to conclude the tariff preferences which Britain had enjoyed in India a l along, we have announced that we are going to terminate these and so on

But the point is that we would not like them to try to solve their own internal unemployment problem at the cost of the right of Indians resident in Britain to adopt whichever citizenship they want to that is, to retain their original citizenship if they want to and not be compelled to give up their own citizenship on pain of having to leave the country As you know thousands of people are there not only people like doctors and so on but common folk particularly from Punjab and other parts of the country who have gone there to work at manual jobs Of course we are not altogether unhappy about that because quite a lot of their earnings are being remitted to this country from abroad But a situation is developing, if you read the press reports of what is being talked about in Britain in which I think our Government should not just allow matters to drift a little too late when we may be faced with the *fait accompli* of a Bill being brought forward Since these indications are available already would not Government take the

matter up through proper channels in good time so that timely consultations are held and it is seen to that these people are not given this kind of raw deal?

Suddenly if it is found that these contemplated measures are aimed at only Commonwealth citizens who are coloured people and do not extend to everybody, I think our Government should be justified in registering a very strong protest about it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Let us not speculate on matters and say anything prematurely about it. At the present moment, my only point is that the whole question is being studied by the British Government, so the question of consultation or our getting information has not arisen yet. At the same time, we did make informal enquiries after the news report appeared, whether they have taken any decision in this matter. They have told us that they have not taken any decision so far. (*Interruptions*). I cannot rule out and say that they will not take that decision When we are talking here among ourselves, I should be somewhat clear in regard to this matter. We have seen this trend in 1962 and from that year onwards, in the first Immigration Act to restrict the entry of Indians and since then whenever there was any revision, the revision was stricter and stricter. If a further revision takes place, in what form it will take place, it is difficult to say at the present moment. Therefore, I have in my statement expressed our concern about it, and expressed our strong desire that our people should be treated with dignity and human consideration because they are making their own contribution to the British community life as well.

Naturally they are a sovereign country and they have certainly authority to pass whatever law they want, we should try to get information I do not know whether they will concede the right of consultation to us about any law. I cannot say that. Certainly we should try to get information and let them know our views in this matter; we will certainly continue to do so. I agree with him that if at all any law is made if there is any distinction between white immigration and black immigration, certainly it will smack of racialism and that certainly is a matter which will need our voice to be raised against. That is all I can say at the present moment.

12.13 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1976—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER. The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. Subramaniam on the 12th May, 1976, namely:—

> "That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77 be taken into consierdation"

SHRI SUKDEO PRASAD VERMA: May now continue his speech.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दिनांक 12 मई को वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री और उन के सहयोगियों को बधाई दे रहा था, और फिर उसे दोहराते हुए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट इस साल प्रस्तुत किया है यह लोक सभा के इतिहास में प्रथम बजट है जिस के द्वारा तमाम लोगों को खास कर समाज के ऐसे कमजोर वर्ग जिस की चिन्ता प्रधान मंत्री को है, भारत सरकार को है और देश के अन्य लोगों को है कि देश के अन्दर कमजोर वर्गों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या, विषमता की जो खाई है उसे ध्यान में रख कर देश को समृद्धिशाली नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, इस साल के बजट में ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार खास कर ऐसे वर्गों को ऊंचा उठाने और

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिये कृत संकल्प है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने न सिर्फ इतना ही किया कि इस बजट को प्रस्तुत किया है, बल्कि विगत साल में तस्कर व्यापारियों पर जो अंकुश लगाया, काले धन को स्वेच्छा से लोगों ने बाहर किया, टैक्स चोरी करने वालों पर जो कडाई की गई उस की एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है। इस के लिये वित्त मंत्री जी सचमुच में बधाई के पात्र हैं। अब प्रश्न यह है कि जो धन हमारे सामने आया है और आने वाला है इस धन का सदउपयोग कमजोर वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने के लिये कैसे किया जाये। यह सब से बड़ा सवाल है और इसी प्रश्न को हल करने के लिये जो 1975 की हमारी उपलब्धियां हैं उन को अगर देखा जाये तो प्रधान मंत्री में इस प्रश्न के हल के लिये 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देश को दिया और उस के कार्यान्वयन के लिये आपातकालीन स्थिति एक वरदान साबित हुई है। आज इसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिये इस दिशा में हमें क्या कदम उठाना चाहिये ? मैं एक निवेदन वित्त मंत्री जी से करना चाहता हूं कि जिस कमजोर वर्ग को आप मदद देना चाहते हैं, देश के अन्दर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जमीन देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो जमीन आप के पास उपलब्ध हुई है या होने वाली है और जितनी बड़ी तादाद इस देश के अन्दर खेतिहर मजदूरों की, भूमिहीनों की, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की है, इस थोडी सी जमीन देने से उन की समस्या का समाधान नही हो सकता है और इस के लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो आप इन लोगों को जमीन देते हैं तो साथ ही आप उन्हें आर्थिक मदद भी दीजिये। आप की वर्तमान ऋण प्रणाली ऐसी है कि न तो ऋण संस्थान पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक दे सकते हैं, न सहकारी समितियां दे सकती है और न सरकार की ओर से मिलने वाला ऋण समय पर दे सकते हैं। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं मुझे स्मरण है कि कुछ साल पहले मैं ने यह सुझाव दिया भी था, किन्तु उस पर विचार हुआ कि नहीं मैं नहीं कह सकता। आप को आज ऋण प्रणाली को कमजोर वर्गों के लिये सुलभ बनाना होगा। आप ने जिस को जमीन दी है, चाहे वह सीमान्त किसान हो, या लघु किसान हो, जमीन का रेकार्ड आज सारे देश के अन्दर राज्य सरकारों के पास आ गया है कि किस व्यक्ति की कितनी जमीन है। तो उन जमीनों का आप मूल्यांकन करें और पास बुक इश्यू करें, और कृषि विभाग या अन्य विभाग इस बात का मूल्यांकन करें कि लघु किसान को, सीमान्त किसान को, या कमजोर वर्ग को जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं जिन्हें जमीन दे रहे हैं, उन्हे साल में कितने रुपये के ऋण की आवश्यकता होगी। पास बुक इश्यू कर के चाहे सहकारी बैंक के साथ या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के साथ उसे लगा दे और सीमा निर्धारित कर दे कि एक साल में इतना रु० कर्ज ले सकेगा और समय पर ऋण ले कर जल्दी से अपने आर्थिक विकास के क्षेत्र में, खेती के विकास के क्षेत्र मे या और अन्य धंधों में वह लगा सकते हैं। आज की ऋण की प्रणाली ऐसी है कि ऐप्लीकेशन देने के बाद 6,8 महीने लग जाते हैं लेकिन ऋण नहीं मिलता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि समय पर लोगों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। और उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। से बचाना चाहिये। जितनी मेहनत के साथ आप पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं उस के सदुपयोग के लिये, उसे तेजी से काम में लाने के लिये अगर

आप ऋण प्रणाली को सुलभ नहीं करेंगे तो आप कमजोर वर्गों को सही ढंग से मदद नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं, सीमान्त किसान हों, लघु किसान हों, खेतिहर मजदूर हों या और कोई कलाकर हो, जैसे गांव का कुम्हार, लुहार, बढ़ई आदि इन के लिये आप बैंक का दरवाजा आसानी से खोलें और पासबुक की व्यवस्था करें। क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को दो गारन्टरों की जरुरत पड़ती है, जो गरीब लोगों को मिल नहीं पाते है। ऐसी स्थिति में वह बेचारे पये का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आज भी सीमान्त किसान के नाम पर ऋण का लाभ कौन उठा रहे हैं ? जो भूमिपति हैं जिन्होंने अपने परिवार या बेनामी या अपने रिश्तेदारों के साथ जमीनों का ट्रासफर कर के 5 एकड़ से कम कर के दिखाया है वही आज इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। वही सम्पति वाले लाभ उठा रहे हैं जो पहले से उठाते आये हैं और आज भी उठायेंगे। आप को ऐसे लोगों के लिये बैंकों के दरवाजे बन्द करने चाहियें और गरीबों के लिये सुलभ तरीके मे रास्ता खोलने का प्रयत्न करें।

इस संदर्भ में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि मैं बिहार से आता हूं। अभी मैं औरंगाबाद जिले की एक कमेटी का चैयरमैन हूं, मैं उस क्षेत्र में गया तो नवी नगर और कुटुम्बा के थाने में चार हजार हथकर्घा उद्योग में लगे हुए बुन कर पये के अभाव में परेशान हैं और उस के कारण 25 प्रतिशत भी हथकर्घे नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। मैंने जा कर जांच की और कलक्टर को भेजा, तो पता लगा कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक 8 किलोमीटर से दूर जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है और क्योंकि नवी नगर और कुटम्बा, जहा पर चार हजार हथकरघा उद्योग में बुनकर लगे हुए हैं, वहां से 8 किलोमीटर से दूर हैं, इसलिये वे लोग इस के शिकार हुए हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करुंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें। इस संबंध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उस क्षेत्र में स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डिया की एक ब्रान्च है। वे कहते हैं कि नवी नगर में हमारा पे आफिस है लेकिन हम वहां से ऋण नहीं द सकते हैं। औरंगाबाद हैडक्वार्टर है और वह वहा से 8 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूर है। इसलिये वे कहते हैं कि हम वहां नहीं जायेंगे। आज वहा पर चार हजार हस्तकरघा उद्योग में लगे बुनकर इस बीमारी के शिकार हो रहे हैं और उन को कोई ऋण नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्दर हम ने तय किया है, प्रधान मत्री जी ने तय किया है कि वे हस्तकरघा उद्योग को पुनर्जीवित करेंगी और उस उद्योग में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों को आगे बढ़ायेंगी और उन को आर्थिक विकास करेंगे लेकिन अगर आप के बैंकों का यह रवैया रहा, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस उद्योग में लगे हुए लोगों का आप उद्धार कैसे कर सकते हैं। इसलिये इस तरह की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, वित्त मत्री जी को चाहिये कि स्टेट बैंक से कह कर दूर करावें और स्थानीय जो 8 किलोमीटर का बन्धन है, उस को तोड़ें या जो पे आफिस है उस से कहा जाये कि वह ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करे।

इस संबंध में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि पंजाब नैशनल बैंक ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से यह कहा कि हम अम्बा में अपनी एक ब्रान्च खोल सकते हैं अगर हमें वहां पर मकान मिल जाये। औरंगाबाद के कलक्टर ने वहां पर उस के लिये मकान खोजा लेकिन

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

छः महीने हो गये हैं और अभी तक पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने वहां पर अपनी शाखा नहीं खोली है। जब इस तरह की स्थिति है तो बिहार आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है और वहां के लोगों की तकलीफें दूर नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसलिये मेरी वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस 8 किलोमीटर वाले बंधन को तोड़ें।

एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि आज बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्दर आप जो कार्य कर रहे हैं उस के संबंध में भारत सरकार को चिन्ता है प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिन्ता है और राज्य सरकार को भी चिन्ता है किन्तु हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी की चिन्ता से, या राज्य सरकारों की चिन्ता से, या वित्त मंत्री जी की चिन्ता से या भारत सरकार की चिन्ता से यह बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन नहीं होने वाला है। इस में दो तरह के लोगों की जरूरत है एक तो सरकारी तंत्र की, प्रशासन के लोगों की और दूसरी ऐसी संस्थाओं की जो कि इस कार्यक्रम में विश्वास करते हैं जिस में संसद सदस्य भी आते हैं विधायक भी आते हैं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता भी आते हैं। अब देखना यह है कि क्या सरकारी तंत्र इस को ठीक तरह से इम्पलीमेंट कर रहा है और इस के बारे में हमें मूल्यांकन करना होगा। राज्यों में और खास तौर से मैं बिहार के बारे में कहता हूं कि वहां पर जो हमारा प्रशासनिक तंत्र है, उस में जातपात का बोल बाला है और खुद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी पटना में इस के बारे में कहा था। आज बिहार में राजनैतिक संस्थाओं में, समाज के लोगों में, प्रशासनिक तंत्र में यह व्याप्त है और इस को दूर करने के लिये सख्त कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आज जब तक आप कमिटेड लोगों को रख कर इस की जिम्मेदारी नहीं डालेंगे तब तक इस कार्यक्रम को सफल नहीं बना सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी राज्यों में जो प्रशासनिक तंत्र में जातपात के झगड़े हैं और खास कर बिहार में जो इस तरह के झगड़े हैं, उन को अगर वे दूर नहीं करेंगे और उन पर कड़ा अंकुश नहीं लगायेंगे तो बिहार जो कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से सभी सम्पदा होते हुए, पिछड़ा हुआ है, वह पिछड़ा ही रहेगा। उस को ऊपर उठाने के लिये कड़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी और विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप जल्दी समाप्त करिये।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : आखरी बात मैं बिहार में सहकारिता आन्दोलन के बारे में कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार सहकारिता आन्दोलन का बहुत बड़ा स्थल बन सकता है लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आज बिहार का सहकारिता आन्दोलन कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष की संस्था ही बना हुआ है। आज वहां पर गरीब जनता को और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को मेम्बर नहीं बनने दिया जाता है और उस पर एक तरह की रोक सी लगी हुई है। इस लिये मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्दर बिहार में जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं उन के लिए सर्विस सोसाइटियों का गठन किया जाये और उन के माध्यम से उन लोगों को ऋण दिये जायें। आज बड़े लोगों के हाथों में जो बिहार की सहकारी संस्थायें हैं वे उन कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के लिये सहायक नहीं हैं। इस संबंध में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि गया में जो मगध सहकारी समिति द्वारा लोगों को ऋण दिये गये हैं, उन की आप जांच करायें। अगर आप

जांच कराएंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि कैसे पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और कैसे कुछ लोगों की पाकेट में गया है और कमजोर वर्ग के लोग कैसे इस के शिकार हुए हैं। आज बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्दर जो कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों की प्रधान मंत्री जी को और आप को चिन्ता है, ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिये आप सर्विस सोसाइटियां बनाइये जोकि उन लोगों का ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has announced further concessions to the business houses while introducing the Finance Bill. And this announcement of concessions is the continuation of the policy which the Government is pursuing and which has been fully reflected in this year's Budget. Today, I have brought one cartoon which is in the *Indian Express*. This cartoon shows how the Finance Minister is appeasing the big business houses 'Ah, well, what's 10 crores between friends?'. The real significance of this concession has been clearly stated in the editorial of the *Indian Express* today. I do not know whether the Finance Minister read it.

"The direct effect of these concessions on the revenues of the Government may be small. But they undoubtedly underline the responsiveness towards the representations of industry which characterises the Union Government's approach in these matters.

The Government's anxiety at present is to create conditions in which private enterprise—small, big and foreign—is encouraged to save and invest. This explains the decision to widen the scope of concessions in inter-corporate dividends and extend excise duty relief on higher production from established capacities from one to three years and to enlarge its coverage. Foreign capital also gets a share of concessions by way of exemptions from income tax on royalties and interest earnings in selected areas."

So, the whole policy of the Government of India at present is, in order to save the economy from crisis, to give more and more concessions to the big business houses, both Indian and foreign and this is now held as a new turn in our economy. I saw from the newspapers that the Prime Minister had said that we were now poised for a big advance. The other day, Mr. T. A. Pai, the Industry Minister, criticised our sookesman for mentioning the question of recession. He explained that now the FICCI was talking of recession and our spokesman were also talking of recession. This effort to deny recession, to deny crisis, does not show the sense of reality. At least, the Government has no sense of reality in this respect. What is the position in the industry now? On the one hand, production has increased, on the other, there are lock-outs, lay-offs, closures and a large number of retrenchments. Nearly five lakhs workers have been laid off and retrenched. This is one feature. The other feature is that production is increasing and stocks accumulating. The internal market is shrinking Why? Because lakhs and lakhs of workers are thrown out of jobs; and so they lose their purchasing power. In agriculture, production has increased. But what is the reality whenever there is increase in production, there is a crash in prices of foodgrains, raw jute, cotton and various other commercial commodities. And this crash in prices means that the peasantry is completely ruined. So, the more the production, the more is the economic life of the peasantry ruined. When the production is more, workers are thrown of jobs. Is this the health of the economy? Does it show that there is no recession and no crisis? What is the ultimate result? We are shown figures that production has increased by some 30 per cent. But what is the

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

figure of unemployment in the employment register? Last year, the figure was 84 lakhs. This year it is 94 lakhs. So, you just compare these two things together. Then you will understand what is happening in our economy—Production up by 30 per cent and unemployment by 13 per cent. So, the slogan of more production to solve unemployment, is absolutely misleading. The reality is just the contrary. That is why the economy is facing the crisis more and more.

Now, Sir, the propaganda is going on that there has been stability in prices. But already, prices have started rising. I have brought 2 or 3 paper cuttings only to show to you. They say:

"Price is rising"—This is 'Economic Times' of 27th April, 1976.

"Prices looking up. Inflation is raising its ugly head again.'

It is only a few months since the budget, you have presented it in March Now it is May. You have created an impression that already the crisis is over, and the economy is stable because prices have been stabilized Already, the attack on workers has started on the basis of this fall in prices. Three instalments of DA-cut have already been made, and the workers are losing between Rs 30 and Rs 90 per month already. Now, the prices are again rising. Why is it so? Why is this happening? Thousands and thousands are thrown out of their jobs. On the other hand, production is increasing. It is because the system which you are defending, developing and trying to develop is a capitalist system, based on exploitation. Here, the motive force behind production is only profit; and the capitalist system is to function, is to operate within the basic laws of capitalism. If the market shrinks and if the production increases, it indicates a dead-lock. That is why you find export as the only outlet. Export at any cost. If the people are starving, let them purchase sugar at a higher price in the country, but we should export sugar at a cheaper rate. Otherwise, our sugar mills will close down. A large number of sugar mills have already been closed down. I had been to Tamil Nadu, the State of the Finance Minister, to attend a meeting of the consultative committee. In the meeting, I reported—many Congress MPs and even the CPI MP Mr. Kalyanasundaram also reported—that all most the sugar mills have been closed. Textile mills are closed. Still you are saying that the economy is poised for a big advance Then, what is the measurement of advance? Only production? For whose benefit? Benefit for the common and poor people? No; because poor people do not get the benefit of this increased production Why this? Because, the entire economy is under the control of the monopolists, black-marketeers and hoarders, and the Government is giving full protection and maximum concessions, to them Now you say that a new era has opened What is that new era? Big Indian companies are joining hands with multi-notional corporations, and they are finding new schemes of investing their capital in the Middle East, Near East and other neighbouring countries. Since the internal market is shrinking export is the only way out For that special concessions are being given to the multi-national corporations and monopolists for export Even one hundred per cent foreign equity you have allowed This 'joint-investments' means you will exploit the market of the other countries. As the investors are capitalists, their main purpose is to earn profits and a time will come when the people of those countries will resent this terribly, and the image of India will be affected.

Now world capitalism is in a crisis There will be hard competition in the world market, as in the cases of jute What is the result? One after the other, all the mills are being closed. In the jute industry, already ten mills have been closed. 33,000 perma-

nent workers have been thrown out of jobs. More mills are going to be closed. I have received a letter from the General Secretary of the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Shri D. Kamal Sarkar, which is addressed to Shri Raghunatha Reddy, which says that 50 workers have already died due to starvation during this period. This factory at Khardah was closed last year. There are starvation deaths in other areas also. We have got the names of 22 workers who have died of starvation. When I went to Tamil Nadu I received letter from the workers of India Meters Limited, saying that the conditions of the workers there is pretty bad, because the factory has been closed long before. That report says that one girl and another worker, committed suicide. The girl poured kerosene over her body and let it catch fire. The boy threw himself into a pond and ended his miserable life. Another threw himself before a running train and erased himself. Some of them are really begging in the industrial estate of Ambatur. This is the real picture.

What is the image you are creating outside? That India is poised for a big advance, we have warded off the crisis and that production is picking up. Shri T. A. Pai has said "we should not consider ourself a developing country, we have become a developed country." This is the image which you want to create. In that case, in the Nairobi meeting you have to sit with America and Britain. And the image of Britain and America throughout the world is that of capitalist countries. I think that India at least should be spared from that image Those countries are treated as exploiters of the whole world and we do not want to be dubbed like that.

The real position is that recession is very much in this country. It is raging and the way the Government is pursuing the policy it is bound to aggravate. I am reading only two comments made day before yesterday by some Congress MPs. Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha welcomed the budget and your concessions. But, after welcoming them, he said

> "It is a peculiar feature of our economy that when farmers brought about larger agricultural production, the producers got about 50 per cent lesser price for their produce than the prices they had got when the production was far less."

This has to be understood seriously, So, the slogan of more production is going against whom? Against the poor peasants the toilers because they are helpless. Immediately after the harvest they have to rush to the market. and at that time there are manipulators who are fully in link with the State machinery, and Government's policy is not to defend the toilers, but to help these exploiters and hoarders That is why immediately after the crop passes out of the hands of the peasantry. prices start rising. This is happening in the case of raw jute, cotton and other raw materials. and millions and millions of peasants are ruined in this way. This is the substance of Shri Mirdha's speech.

Then, Shri Bibuti Mishra is not an opposition M.P. He is not here now. He supported your budget and welcomed it, but he has also stated.

> "Agricultural production had exceeded the target, but it was a strange feature that when farmers produce more, they got a lesser price for their produce"

They are speaking from experience. This is how the capitalist economy is bound to work. It is a feature of capitalism that the more the production increases the more the unemployment grows and the poor people's lives are ruined.

I have got a document here entitled "A Critique of the 1975 Report of the President's Council of Economic Affairs, America", prepared by the Economics Department of the University of Massachussets. On this ques-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

tion of recession, this is what they have to say:

> "The economic function of a recession in a capitalist economy is to create the pre-condition for a new expansion of profits by taking away the jobs of millions of people and by threatening the jobs of millions of others. Recession reduces workers' demands, unit labour costs are brought under control, the decline in profit margins is eventually stopped and inflationary pressure weakens."

Our Government is developing capitalism in our country, and the world capitalist system is in the midst of a deepening crisis Because you are linked with world capitalism, you cannot make this economy free from the capitalist crisis, and that is why these things are happening Ultimately where will it lead to? This has to be seriously thought over

Side by side, I am quoting a few lines from a Chinese document published about a month ago It says:

> "There is no unemployment in new China among the 800 million population Even the blind and deaf mutes take part in work that is within their power under the care of the party and the State Article 27 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: 'Citizens have the right to work The State guarantees employment to all able-bodied people.'"

They are continuously applying higher forms of technology

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Please tell me whether there is democracy and freedom of speech in China.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE In India, there is democracy to die, to throw ourselves before the running train, to drown ourselves in a pond, because of starvation. But in China they have solved the unemployment problem, they have solved the food problem, they have removed poverty from their country.

You do not try to learn how in our country we can develop such a society. Our whole economy and the entire machinery of the Government is dominated by big business houses.

In China among the workers who were freed by technical transformation some of them were given the job of excavating new oil wells while others were given some other work. Nobody is unemployed there. These are the comparisons which are bound to come up day by day.

Now, in other countries also people learn through bitter experience how this unemployment problem can be solved. If you look at the World, one after another, the people of other countries are taking to the path of socialism under the leadership of the working class and with the banner of Marxism and Leninism. This is a world phenomenon. If you try to prevent it, you cannot do so. This is a historical process. Nobody can prevent it ultimately and by pursuing the capitalistic economy, you are creating a base for your own destruction by throwing millions and millions of people out of jobs What will they do? Will they die and praise you because you have created very favourable conditions for their deaths?

Whenever we have raised the question of starvation deaths on the Floor of this House, it has been denied and said that there are no starvation deaths I am giving you concrete names. If you want, you can just enquire about them With this economy, the questions of discipline, emergency and the law and order are directly related, because in order to get rid of this crisis or recession, the capitalist class always wants to pass on the burden on the working employees and the common people In order to get the market through com-

petition, they are continuously putting pressure on the Government to give tax concessions. All jute mills have been given tax concessions. The excise duty has been completely removed. Now, they are given cash subsidy and other things. But they are not satisfied. So, they are raising their demand, but at the same time, they are saying that the cost of production must be reduced. What is the meaning of reduction of the cost of production? As far as this is concened, it immediately goes against the workers, because with less number of workers, they want more production. They know that workers will resist. That is why, the trade unions must be crushed. If there is democracy, the working class will protest through struggles, through *bundhs* and through other types of agitations. So, the democracy should be completely crushed, and, that is, an atmosphere of discipline is indispensible. Now when people die of starvation there are no protest against it due to emergency. This is the most favourable situation for the monopolists. It has been repeatedly said by the leaders of the Chamber of Commerce that in India now the situation is very favourable. There is no trade union movement and the cadres and leaders of Opposition Parties are put under MISA. Even on the Floor of this House, those Members who were more vocal to expose corruption and voice protests were made silent by putting them behind bars In the last speech, Mr. Subramaniam said, "This atmosphere must be maintained. This is the most favourable atmosphere for the advancement of our economy." This is how we feel that this emergency is an instrument in the hands of the exploiting class who raised their profit unhindered and are making huge profit at this stage of emergency when you are taking away bonus and when you are reducing the income of the workers and the employees.

In this House, you had brought the Bill for the abrogation of the agreement which the LIC employees had in 1974. This Bill was brought shamelessly. Now, I have before me one review written in this "Economic Times." This is a review made of 199 big houses regarding higher profitability. This means money is being concentrated in the hands of a few big houses, capitalists and the profiteers with the result that the economic life of the people is being ruined. According to the Directive Principles in the Constitution, disparity should be reduced, but in practice, it is being increased. Money is concentrated in the hands of a few; big business is profiteering more and more; the economic life of the workers is completely ruined; the employees are ruined; the peasantry is ruined. Is this the policy of removing or reducing disparity among the people? This is bound to increase disparity. That is why we are heading towards a situation where the resentment of the people is bound to erupt. In which form it will erupt and when that future developments will show. You are leading the country to that position.

The common people, the toiling masses, have no other alternative but to protest. That is why the terrible repression is going on. We are totally opposed to it. We want that democracy must be restored. Otherwise, the poor peasantry cannot have the real prices for their produce. They require an organisation; they require an agitation. Othewise, they cannot fight the domination of hoarders and blackmarketeers. The workers must be given their full rights. Total democracy, democratic atmosphere, must be restored so that this type of oppression, this type of dismissals and retrenchment can be resisted and stopped. You do not fight for them. On the other hand, you help the employers. That is why democracy is so much essential for the existence of the common masses. That is why we demand that this Emergency must be withdrawn; all leaders released and civil liberty restored.

While concluding, I want to deal with one more point about the cons-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

titutional amendments, about amending the Constitution. The issue has already been on the anvil. The talks are there. The Prime Minister has also declared several times that there will be a national debate. We are concerned to know that an attempt is being made to rush through and no opportunity is being given to discuss the constitutional amendments These are linked with the futures of all sections of the people. If article 311 or article 211 is taken away, the right of Government employees to make representation to the Government in the case of dismissals is taken away. This is a basic fundamental right given to them. You are going to take it away over their heads without giving them an opportunity to express their view-point.

You are going to strengthen the executive and curb the rights and functions of the legislature and the judiciary. These are known things. That is why we are very much interested in participating in the national debate on the constitutional amendments. We have upheld all along that the fundamental rights which are enshrined in the Constitution except the right of property are the gains of the people through their long struggle. The Constitution provides that the Government, through the President, has the right to declare Emergency and take away all the rights. They have been deprived even of the right to go to the courts. The writ petition right is gone. Even the right to live is not there. In these circumstances, we want that the entire people, not only the ruling party but the Opposition parties, should be in this debate.

This should be an issue for the coming General Elections. This Parliament has lost the mandate of the people, after 18th March. This House is not at all competent to bring about such basic fundamental changes in the Constitution. The people's mandate is essential That is why this debate should be allowed to develop into a national debate and this should be an issue for the coming General Elections on the basis of which the newly elected Parliament can take up the issue of constitutional amendments.

These are some of the points we want to highlight.

Just now I got a telegram requesting earnestly for intervention in the lock-out by Braithwaite & Co. of 4,000 workers. You know this Braithwaite & Co. is a big company. Many engineering factories have been closed and National Iron of Howrah, which has 2,000 workers, has also declared closure and lockout; so also, J. K. Aluminium. These are very serious questions. Government and the ruling party are resorting even to gangster methods to break up the Unions—and our CIT Union has been singled out for attack. The most surprising thing is that Government did not allow even May-day meetings to be held throughout India: only in one or two cities some hall meetings were allowed. This shows the attitude of the Government. The Government is totally anti working-class The way Trade Union movement is being suppressed and even May-day rallies are banned shows the real character of the Government. The policy that the Government is pursuing will land us in a deeper crisis and it is only under compulsion that Government will change its policy. That is why serious thought on the part of all is necessary as to what will be the outcome if Government continues to pursue this policy whereby factory after factory is being closed, and there is no remedy for it. That is why I oppose this Finance Bill and ask the Government again to withdraw the Emergency in order to give full scope to the people to express their opinions freely so that a healthy condition created in the country.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was depressing to have heard the speech

which has just now been concluded: I felt really depressed listening to it. I have no doubt that the speaker was perfectly sincere in the expression of his views and I could also understand his ideological position that unless there is Marxist-Leninist organised socialist society no economic problem is likely to be solved. I can understand that because that is a point of view held by him sincerely. But I was a little surprised that, in holding this point of view, he should have joined hands with the very people whom he has been denouncing—what he calls big business, business community, industrial interests commercial interests and so on because those interests are the people who have been saying there is recession: a cry of recession has been raised. This is the first time I have heard it. May be, it was raised somewhere outside and I have heard it, but this is the first time I have heard a reputed Member of socialist persuasions—Marxist-Leninist persuasions—coming forward to suggest that production is bad. I never heard any socialist spokesman, either in this country or in the Marxist-Leninist countries saying that production is bad. I have never heard for example anybody saying in China or Soviet Union or the East European countries that production is bad, that production has brought about this crisis or that increase in production has brought about this crisis.

If the Hon. Member is in a position to bring about a Marxist-Leninist transformation of the society....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I never said that production is bad; it is a distortion.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Oh no; I don't believe in distortions. I am prepared to challenge the Hon. Member: let him start a national debate within his own Party. We also read journals. I would like to know whether the Marxist-Leninist Socialist position in this country is that increase in the production is bad, that we are suffering from a recession for which obviously the remedy is.

13 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have never said that increase in production is bad; I have only said that the benefit is not going to the common masses. I have quoted Shri Bibhuti Mishra. He has said that they have produced more and they are the worst sufferers. That does not mean that production is bad..

MR. SPEAKER: You did say that there was recession.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: When he says that I have said that production is bad, he is putting in my mouth something which I have not spoken. It is wrong. What I mean is that the distribution machinery should be such that the common man is benefited...

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It must be clarified; otherwise, this type of slander is going on. Recession is an international phenomenon. In the Reports of the Ministries, the word 'recession' is there. You can go through the Reports. They have accepted the position of recession in their Reports.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I do not want to irritate my hon. friend further. I began by saying...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is not a question of irriation. Do not distort.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I do not believe in distortion. I am prepared to challenge the hon. Member to show how I have distorted the position. Let us check the records. I do not want to keep quiet now, after having heard all these. The records will show quite clearly that he spoke

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

about increase in production and the crisis. Any person reading the full text of his speech will see very clearly that the increase in production has been linked up with the crisis. In answer to what I said about Marxist-Leninist position, the hon. Member has now clarified his position. If he had clarified at that time..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Unemployment has increased. I have made a statement of facts.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I am not talking about unemployment. What I wanted to raise my voice against was this. If you say that changing the entire social and economic structure of this country is the only solution, that is a point on which there can be an opinion. But if you talk about increase in production and the crisis, that the agricultural production has increased and the farmers have got 50 per cent less than what they had got before—I do not know how this particular figure has been arrived at; he did not give that figure; he quoted from the speech of another Member...

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You do not go to the villages.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I have gone to the villages. I represent a rural constituency.

The point is this. I know, when there is a big increase in agricultural production, there is a fall in price and this has happened in the past. In fact, I have written articles on that and I have spoken on that. It happened in the past in the mid-Fifties when increase in production was actually accompanied by a decline in the total income of the farming community. But I do not think that that is the position today, because there has been no reduction ....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That only shows your ignorance.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: It is not a question of ignorance. The procurement prices, to the best of my knowledge, have not been brought down. The Agricultural Prices Commission have not suggested reduction in the procurement prices. What has happened is that the open market price has come down. But, as far as procurement price is concerned, it has not come down. If the Member were to say—which I would welcome—that the official machinery for the purpose of purchasing all the foodgrains that are offered in the market is not adequate, if he were to say that the storage facilities are not adequate, that the State Governments and the Food Corporation of India are not functioning with the amount of efficiency with which they should in making purchases and, therefore, there is distress among the farmers, then I can understand, because there are problems which we are facing this year on account of the enormous increase in agricultural production.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At the same time, I would like to go on record by saying that for a country like this, while there may be problems of distribution which may have to be dealt with, and on that perhaps I will go at a distance with my hon. friend in regard to what we should do on the problem of distribution, but I do not think, we should give any suggestion even impliedly, mistakenly or misunderstandingly, we should not give any room for the suggestion that any socialist party in this country is against or does not view with pleasure increase in production. We can say that we like the increase in production, but we do not like the way in which the increase in production has not benefited the masses. That position I can understand. It is important for me to say this because after a long time this very Government has now started talking of production. Two or three years ago, in this very House I made speeches ask-

ing the Government to talk a little more about production, because unless there is an increase in production, no amount of distributive legislation is going to bring out a reduction in poverty. I am not talking about the vast socio-economic change that my hon. friend was talking about. That is a different issue altogether, but with things as they are, without any increase in production of a substantial character, it would be difficult for us to deal with the distributive problem, with the problem, of unemployment and so on. This is what I wanted to say as far as production is concerned and I would say that this is a good thing that production has increased; it would be a better thing if it increases more and this economy has no future and the implementation of social justice and social economic programmes is not possible unless there is a basic substantial and significant increase in production of goods and services of essential commodities, wage goods and mass consumption goods in this country.

Having said that, I would like to take up one more point from the points the hon. Member made and then would like to take up my own points. The hon. Member, in his speech, has drawn attention and I would like to underline that, to two factors which are really interlinked, and that is that the increase in production to the extent it has taken place has not been accompanied by an increase in employment. I do not know how much increase in production has already taken place in the industry. I do not have the figures, but if there is an increase in production, what is happening on the employment front? Is it not a fact that there is a considerable amount of retrenchment? Is it a problem of few industries or is it a problem of all industries? I think, the hon. Member's speech, while I may not agree with many other things that he has underlined, and emphasised, the point which I should also like to underline is that the retrenchment, lay-offs, lock-outs etc. which are going on in the face of a massive attempt to stimulate the economy is something which is paradoxical to my mind. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that some specific enquiry should be made into this and some specific policy measures, fiscal or otherwise, must be formulated for the purpose of dealing with this problem of lock-outs, retrenchment and lay-offs, which is particularly hitting West Bengal. The State which is most affected by this is West Bengal, because engineering industries, jute industries and a number of other industries are there. There is a very genuine problem. It is not affecting the other States to the same extent, but it is a phenomenon that has got to be dealt with. I would request the Finance Minister to take up this problem as a specific problem and have it investigated in depth, either by himself or through his colleagues handling other Ministries for measures which will be specifically aimed at dealing with this problem of retrenchment, lock-outs and unemployment, which is taking place in these industries.

I would now leave my friend alone, after having supported this particular point that he has made. I hope, he would not interrupt me now. I am one of those persons who believe that the economy is on the verge of breaking. Maybe because I am a bourgeois economist, having studied economics in Delhi, Bombay, Cambridge etc and having taught economics in Delhi University and other places. Maybe I suffer from bourgeois inheritance But as a bourgeois economist I say that all the signs of a first-class breakthrough in the Indian economy are present here to-day In fact, I would say that I have known no year in the recent history of the Indian economy where the situation is so favourable for economic growth and for an economic upsurge. Look at the situation with regard to foodgrains prices. Look at the situation with regard to the buffer stocks of foodgrains you have got. Look at the situation with regard to the vast quantities of foreign exchange you have got. Look at the

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

increase that is taking place in our exports. I would not talk about the enforced emergency, industrial discipline and so on because that might raise a controversy, but, whatever the reason, look at the fact that we have much fewer days lost through industrial disputes and so on. Then, with this kind of situation, why is it that the economy is not moving fast? It should move much faster

Till recently, the business community was pointing an accusing finger at the public sector and was telling us that it was all losing and that it was the public sector which is the villain of the piece. But in the last one year hard and cold facts have been given to this country which are not propagandist facts but which show that the public sector has done very much better in terms of production, in terms of target fulfilment and in terms of profits. Now, therefore, I do not want to call it the villain because again it might be misunderstood by the spokesman on the other side, Mr. Samar Mukherjee. I do not also want to call the private sector as the villain of the piece because that word has got moral value association. But, obviously, the whole thrust of the Budget, as I see it, was to stimulate the private entrepreneur, whether corporate or non-corporate, in industry and also in other walks of life, to come forward to produce more, to invest more and keep the economy on the move so that there is an increase in the purchasing power which will be a result of the increased production, increased employment and increased wages and not as a result of an increased pumping of money by the Government of India through the Reserve Bank into circulation or through deficit financing. These are the thrusts of the Budget.

Here, I would like to say that I have been somewhat disappointed at the reaction of the business community to the Finance Minister's Budget proposals which he has now further strengthened by the concessions which he has announced which, I think, are all part of a piece. They are all part of the package plan. There is a whole of what I would call—because I do not know the distinction between a 'strategy' and 'tactic' because I am not well-versed in Marxist literature, but whichever is smaller and shorter, I would use—tactic....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is military terminology.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Anyway the whole philosophy behind the tactic was to create a situation where taking advantage of the very many things happening in this country in favour of the economy, the economy should start moving and hundreds and thousands of private entrepreneurs and others in the private sector should take to increase the production and not to hoarding. But, what do I find? I think to-day there is going to be a meeting of the All India Manufacturers' Organization. I do not know whether the Finance Minister is going to attend that meeting or he is going to sit in the Parliament. But I have no doubt that this meeting will not in any way be different from the meeting of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and as usual, they would say, Yes, Yes. All this is all right. We like what the Government have done. But what about other things' So, in other words, it is like Oliver Twist. Oliver Twist, at least one can understand. He was rather in a poor condition but our industry to-day is not badly fed. So, it is like Oliver Twist asking for more and more. It is this thing which is causing me some concern. When I heard the very powerful speech of my hon. friend sitting on this side. I felt depressed because I thought he was sounding a note of warning and that note of warning may be sounded for those people who do not accept his ideological persuasion. If the private sector does not operate and fulfil the expectations which are entertained of its behaviour by this year's Budget and by the concessions which have been

given to the private sector, the Government should do something. The corporate sector got nothing much out of it, but something has been given to the corporate sector by the concessions announced yesterday on the inter-corporate dividends. Maybe you want to reduce the corporate tax by another 5 per cent. Whatever it is, I do not know. But the concessions given so far both administrative and in fiscal terms are such that, I think, the private enterprise should move forward. I would say, therefore, as a Member of this House belonging to the ruling party that one should not think that the Government is on the run. The Government is not on the run. The Government is very much in control. The Government has adopted this policy deliberately and purposely in order to see that the economy gets a push forward and if the policy which they are following in giving a push forward does not yield dividend (I have no right to speak with authority as I am only an ordinary Member of Parliament, but speaking as an ordinary member of the Parliament who belongs to the ruling party) there is nothing to prevent the Government of India from taking the lesson. Therefore, I would appeal to all my friends in the business community—I have got many friends amongst them—to stop asking for more concessions. If you ask for them, ask in a very quite kind of way. You write letters to the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister. But do not organise meetings. Your speech gets more publicity. If I make a speech somewhat critical, it is not published, not because of the Government censorship but some other kind of censorship—unofficial censorship. The papers are full of complaints, unsatisfied demands and requirements and so on of industry, of commerce, about more tax concessions, more credit relaxation recession When they use the word recessions. They want reflation more deficit financing, more pumping of money and less taxes.

I am surprised, it was only six months ago, this whole House was talking about inflation, compared to 1972-73, now the prices have fallen by 15 to 16 per cent. But the rise in price that took place between 1972-73 and 1973-74 is something of the order of 55 to 60 per cent. Our prices are at a base which is about 45 to 50 per cent above of what it was only five years. We cannot afford any risk of inflation. We cannot afford a risk of using recession as an excuse for reflation and reflation for deficit financing and credit and all that—of a type that would once again being inflation in to this country. This the major thing which I wanted to say.

Since my time is coming to an and, I want to make one or two points with your permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I am not against the tax concessions. One must try to do everything because we want the economy to move, production to increase, more employment to be created, and incomes to increase. Therefore, Government is right in coming with this policy and, therefore, those for whom it is intended should enable Government to be in a position to say that the Government's policy adopted this year has been wise and not just a speculation.

I would like to come to an important feature of the Finance Minister's statement which I would very much welcome. It is a matter of regret that it has not received much attention from most of the Members who have spoken on the Budget or even on the Finance Bill either from the opposition side or from the ruling party. I am saying about the reference which he has made to integrated rural development. I think this is a very salutory change and a change which I welcome for all times. It is not a tactics. It is something which is fundamental to the recovery and restoration of the economy. It is something to meet a long standing problem of this country viz., the rural development.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In your speech on the Budget, you made the same point.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I do not think so. My memory is not as good as yours because I am 20 years older than you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have almost taken 23 minutes. Of course, interruption was there.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Will you give some allowance for the interruption?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have done that already.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: Since you justifiably want to do justice to the Members, I would not prolong my speech.

I am saying, I welcome the emphasis which has been brought on integrated rural development. I hope this will follow in a much bigger way.

The last thing I would like to mention is that something should be done about national integration. Just as integrated rural development has been a long standing problem on which we are not making an attempt to do something.

National integration is also a subject where something needs to be done. It can only be done by Central initiative and I want to make two or three suggestions here. The first is, there should be national policy regarding school textbooks, with necessary financial provision made for the implementation of that policy. Secondly, there should be a national policy regarding the publication of literature for adult literates again with the necessary financial provision made by the Central Government for the implementation of that policy, and lastly, transliteration of books in various languages, in one additional common script, Devanagri. If these three things are done, I am sure, these will go away Of course, they may not by themselves bring about national integration but certainly they will help in providing a background which can help to bring about national integration. With these words, I thank you for the consideration you have shown to me by giving me some more time and I hope that these suggestions of mine will be considered by the hon. Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I listened to Prof. Rao's speech with great interest. I am not as much distressed as he was with the speech of his predecessor, Shri Mukherjee. He said something about increase in production being a matter which should always be welcomed. I think there can be no two opinions on that. The question however is: Is this increase in production resulting in the kind of benefits which it should produce for the community as a whole?

What is happening today is that there is in fact recession, although Prof. Rao was not willing to concede it. Many industries are in difficulties today. No industry would close down unless it is in difficulties. It is not that they are making money and at that stage they want to close down. It cannot be so. Therefore the question which we have to ask is this. When so much relief has been given, so many things done, in this Budget, which ought to make things easier for these industries why is it that even then there is no buoyancy in the economy, why should there be this stagnation? The answer is really, as far as I can see, that there is not sufficient demand for the produce of a great many of these industries. If you see the textile industry for instance, it is in considerable difficulties chiefly because there is not enough demand for cloth. So the question arise: Why is it that there is not enough demand for cloth? The answer is, there is not enough purchasing capacity with the people, that is to say, the purchasing capacity of the people is greatly reduced. And who are the purchasers of cloth? The bulk of the people you would relv upon are people in rural areas. There is lot of unemployment and under employment prevailing in the rural areas; unemployment in urban areas

also is actually on the increase, rather than on the decline.

With the number of the unemployed running into millions and with purchasing capacity of the rural areas not increased in spite of a good agricultural year, how can purchasing capacity increase? That has not increased because, with the increased production that they have and with the increase in other agricultural crops, the prices have fallen. Professor Rao said that only the open market prices have fallen but not the procurement prices I am afraid he is very much out of touch with the reality.

Procurement prices have been maintained on paper; Government's instructions are there that the purchases should be made so that no farmer has to sell his produce at a lower price than the procurement price. But, in reality, that does not happen. A farmer has to sell at prices which are below procurement prices because, the Government machinery is not as efficient as is imagined In any case, the fact remains that the purchasing capacity of the farmer has not risen. In fact, I think that, in many cases, it may be said without any exaggeration that it has gone down.

Therefore, when the purchasing capacity is so low, it is understandable that industries suffer in spite of these tax and other concessions, and be unable to respond and find it difficult to increase their production Even so, there are industries which could increase their production if there were adequate credit facilities available In regard to this, it is said, that the private sector is asking for too much This is not so. The private sector does not want to ask for money or borrow money just for no purpose at all. They want to borrow money because, with the help.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I can't hear the hon. Member. It is not my habit to sit here like a stone. I follow every sentence of the hon. Member out of respect. I should not be distracted like this. Now, let Shri Patel continue.

SHRI H. M. PATEL. The industries want to borrow money in order to produce more or in order to increase their production. To-day, because the demand is not picking up as much as it should, the industries find it difficult to manage within the normal or reasonable working capital that they have

Government consider that these constraints on credits should be maintained by the Reserve Bank. I would strongly urge upon them to reconsider looking upon each industry's problems in a realistic way and, take note of the difficulties that genuinely exist If there is demand for what they produce and can sell it freely, then, of course, there would be no difficulty. They can manage then within the credit facilities that are extended today But, because of the special difficulties that exist today, when demand fails to pick up, and when it is not as buoyant as it should be, then their credit requirements go up. If you wish production to be maintained and if you wish that industries are not to be forced to lay off, then you must see that adequate credit facilities are extended. You may say quite reasonably and justifiably that you do not want inflation once again to rear its head. But, I think, a certain measure of risk has, of course, to be taken If you want the economy to grow, then a certain measure of inflation is almost inevitable. You can keep a vigilant watch over the situation and if you find that more credit is being extended than is justifiable by the production growth, then, certainly, you may again restrict credit. In fact, I think, at the initial stage, it would be worthwhile or it would be worth the country's while to see that adequate credit facilities are extended to industries. That is so because, today in spite of everything, that Government has done, the demand is not picking up; the industries are not in buoyant as they should be. The eco-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

nomy is indeed stagnant to-day and, because, the economy is stagnant, special measures have to be taken to see that the purchasing power of the Community increases. That is not necessarily in your hand. But, I do suggest that there is a great deal of force in what several Members of this House said that steps should be taken to ensure that the agriculturists get a remunerative price for what they produce, whatever the quantum of production, and not have to face the situation that they have to face today. The more they produce the lower the price they get. The following year, therefore, they are almost compelled to draw in their horns and the production goes down. I do not think that Government can be unaware of the fact that last year cotton production was remarkably good. The prices fell. It became necessary for the Government to export cotton in order than farmers may not lose and they may have some reasonable return for their produce. This year the consequence was immediately seen. Cotton production went down and, therefore, prices have gone up and we are talking about importing cotton! This kind of pendulum in agricultural prices must be stopped and definite steps should be taken to ensure it In the case of cotton it affected the cotton industry and the cotton growers but in the case of foodgrains it affects the entire community. If this year we had a first-rate crop, we should have seen to it that the farmers did not suffer in any way by a fall in prices.

Sir, there are denials that the farmer has not lost but, I think, these denials come from people who only look at statistics, sit in the urban areas and do not even go to the rural areas to see things for themselves. If these people go to the rural areas they will see for themselves what a great deal of suffering there exist among the agricultural community this year.

I must say, Sir, that in the formulation of Government's basic fiscal policies certain realities have to be faced. There are fiscal realities, economic realities and political realities. Fortunately for the Finance Minister he did not have to worry about political realities about which normally he would have had to worry. He could formulate his policy entirely on the basis of merit and I would like to congratulate him that he has gone to a considerable extent on the basis of merit in formulating that policy. Having come to the conclusion that production must be increased, he has adopted these very realistic fiscal policies. I fear, however, that he has not faced economic realities to the same extent that he should have done. And among those economic realities, this is the most important, that the farmer does not suffer whenever production goes up. He must also benefit from increased production. After all, he as a producer has to pay for costly inputs and so on. In fact, Government must realise that the very arguments that weigh with them in putting forward the claims that they do at meeting of the UNCTAD. There they say the developed countries are being unjust to the developing countries because they push down prices of the commodities whenever production is ample. Precisely the same argument should weigh with them when they consider the situation within the country. It is not merely the balance of payment position which need worry the Government. Of course, balance of payment should cause concern but for the same reasons that they are pressing their demands on the UNCTAD they should also be fair to agriculturists in particular because they constitute such an enormous percentage of the total population. Let it not be forgotten that the common man of the country is not minus the agriculturist or minus the people who live in the rural areas. The 70 per cent or more of the people who live in rural areas are also common men. They too would like their essential requirements at reasonable prices Therefore, I say this is one matter the Government should take special care to face this question of prices of agricultural produce.

It is not easy for me to understand why the Finance Minister has not included the mining industry in the list of new industries specifically mentioned in cl. 25 of the Bill, because it seems to me to fulfil all the criteria that the Finance Minister has laid down for including an industry in that list. He said in his budget speech:

> "I have already drawn attention to the sharp increase in the capital cost that has taken place. This has not only prevented faster expansion of the capacity, but has also imposed a heavy strain on the existing undertakings which are obliged to replace wornout and obsolete equipment. Unless the corporate sector is enabled to provide adequately for renewals and renovation, employment and industrial growth will be jeopardised. Fiscal policies should, therefore, be reoriented to provide the necessary stimulus for the growth and modernisation of the corporate sector. I have, therefore, decided to introduce a scheme of investment allowance for certain priority industries".

Now there are few industries more capital-intensive than the mining undustry, the beneficiation of iron ore, the pelletisation. And few are also as export-oriented as this industry. Therefore, its exclusion from this list is somewhat surprising. I would suggest Government reconsider this matter.

I do not wish to take more time. While congratulating the Finance Minister on having made the bold approach that he has adopted in the formulation of this fiscal policy, I repeat once again that it is a matter for regret that he has not been courageous enough to face the economic realities to the fullest extent. That is really the reason why the economy of the country is not showing the buoyancy it should have been showing in many sectors of the economy.

When there is so much of unemployment, I think,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought you had come to the conclusion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will conclude. In conclusion, I would like to refer to something that does not pertain to the Finance Bill....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Finance Bill takes in everything under it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Therefore, I would just make two observations in regard to the constitutional amendments which are today under consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is too big a subject.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That was what was permitted to Shri Mukherjee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is too big a subject. He might take another occasion for it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My observations are merely these. They are not on the merits of the proposed amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just mention it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Prime Minister had said that here is a matter on which she would like to have a national debate. I would like to urge upon her and the Government that if they do want a national debate, then they should at least provide as many facilities as possible to enable the Opposition also to get together to do their thinking etc., opportunity for them to meet together, get together and formulate their views on these matters.

श्री बी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हाउस के दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों ने, सिवाय एक पार्टी के, वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद दिया है और बधाई दी है कि उन्होंने बैलेन्सड [बजट पेश किया । मैं भी ऐसा बजट पेश

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं । लेकिन दो एक ऐसी बातें हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं ।

मैं इस सदन में दो तीन वर्षों से बकवर्ड एरियाज के लिये बोलता आया हूं । इस समय मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं जो गत साल बाजट से पहले फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स के साथ कहीं थी, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरे इतना कहने के बावजूद भी उस तरफ इतनी तवज्जह नहीं दी गई, इतना काम नहीं हुआ, जितना होना चाहिये था । अभी उन जगहों की स्थिति वैसी ही है जैसी पहले थी । मैं खास कर नार्थ-बिहार और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं, जहां की आबादी करीब 5 करोड है, जो नेशनल पापुलेशन का 13 या 14 परसेन्ट है । आप वहां पर क्या खर्च करते हैं, कितनी सुविधा देते हैं, जरा अपने रिकार्ड को देखें, तब आप को मालूम होगा कि उस जगह की बैकवर्डनेस को दूर करने के लिये वह कितना इनएडीक्वेट है । क्या आप कभी इस के बारे में सोचते हैं, अगर सोचते है तो आप जरूर इस नतीजे पर पहुचेंगे कि उन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये नेशनल मेनस्ट्रीम में दूसरी स्टेट्स के बराबर लाने में आप के प्रयास काफी नहीं हैं । यदि आप समझते है कि आप ने बहुत कुछ किया है तो कृपा कर मुझे बताइये कि आप ने क्या किया है तथा उस के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वहा बिजनेस इस्टेब्लिश करने के लिये, उद्योग धन्धे लगाने के लिये आप ने कुछ कन्सेशन्स देने की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन कोई बिजनेस इस्टेब्लिश नहीं हुआ, कोई इण्डस्ट्री वहां नहीं लगी-- खास कर नार्थ बिहार में । उस कन्सेशन का लाभ हम लोग उठा नहीं सके, हो सकता है कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है या एन्टरप्रन्योर्स नहीं हैं । लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति में आप को देखना चाहिये कि कहीं बाहर से लोगों को ला कर इस्टेब्लिश करते, दूसरे राज्यों के एन्टरप्रन्योर्स को आमन्त्रित कर के वहां के उद्योग धन्धे लगवाते—लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ ।

आज स्टेट्स में प्राइवेट मनी-लेण्डिंग करीब करीब बन्द हो चुकी है, प्राइवेट मनी लेन्डर्स अब गरीबों को पैसा देना नहीं चाहते, रूरल एरियाज में आज यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई हैं कि रोजमर्रा के कामों के लिये भी पैसा उधार नहीं मिल रहा है । आप बतलाइये—बीकर सैक्शन के लोग ऐसी स्थिति में क्या करें, कहां जायें ? हम लोग बाण्डेड लेबर सिस्टम को हटा रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उन गरीबों की मदद के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहे है । आप ने बैंक्स खोले है, लेकिन उन का आपरेशन केवल 10 मील के एरिये में ही हो पाता है । हम को कोई आर्गेनिजेशन ऐसी जरूर बनानी चाहिये जो उन को एग्रीकल्चर आपरेशन के लिये, प्राडक्शन के लिये उन की जरूरत के अनुसार फौरन पैसा दे सके । या तो आप ने जो बैंक खोले हैं उन के आपरेशन के एरिया को बढाइये, यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो हर 10 मील के रेडिअस के बाद किसी दूसरे बैंक की ब्राच को खोलिए, जिनसे लोगों को उधार की सुविधा मिल सके । अगर आप इस तरह का कोई उपाय शीघ्र नही करेंगे तो ये गरीब लोग मारे जायेंगे और मनी-लेन्डर्स उन को और ज्यादा तंग करेंगे, पहले से ज्यादा तकलीफ इन गरीबों को उठानी पडेगी ।

तीसरी बात—आप अपनी बजट प्रपोजल्स को इम्पलीमेन्ट करने के लिये जो बिल लाये हैं, इस के पास हो जाने के बाद इन को इम्पीमेन्ट कौन करेगा ? आप की ब्यूरोक्रेसी इस को इम्लीमेन्ट करेगी । अगर आप अपनी ब्यूरोक्रेसी को पहले से ताकीद नहीं करेंगे तो इस का बहुत मिसयूज होता है, सही सही इम्पलीपेन्टेशन नहीं होता है । आप

की मंशा क्या है और वे लोग क्या करते हैं—मैं एक बिहार का उदाहरण आप के सामने रख रहा हूं। आप के कस्टम डिपार्टमेन्ट में ही एक हैड-आफ-दि-डिपार्टमेन्ट हैं उनकी गति विधि संदेह से परे नहीं हैं। जब एक हैड-आफ-दि डिपार्टमेन्ट ही अनस्क्रुपुलस हो जाता है, मोटिवेशन से काम करता है, उस का परिणाम यह होता है कि न केवल आप का रेवेन्यू मारा जाता है, बल्कि सारे डिपार्टमेन्ट में एक तहलका-सा मच जाता है, सब लोग तकलीफ में पड जाते हैं। आप जरा एन्क्वायरी करा कर देखिये—दो वर्ष पहले उन की लड की की शादी हुई थी, 50 हजार रुपये के गिफ्ट्स आये—कहां से आये, क्यों आये? अभी उन्होंने मकान बनवाया है, कैसे बना? यह कहा से आता है। ट्रांसफर वगैरह भी बिना कंसीडरेशन के नहीं होते। सोहो एक जगह है पटना में वहा एक पोस्ट थी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट की, एक आदमी को ऐकोमोडेट करने के लिये उस जगह को डिग्रेड किया गया और इंसपेक्टर की पोस्ट बनाई गई और वहां उस इंस्पेक्टर को रखा गया। जब वह इंस्पेक्टर सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट हो गया तो उसी पोस्ट को अपग्रेड कर दिया गया। अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि एक आदमी का कैंसर का आपरेशन हुआ था वह पूरी तरह स्वस्थ भी नहीं हो सका उस का ट्रांसफर पुरनिया कर दिया गया। क्यों ऐसा होता है? कहीं कहीं अच्छी जगह पर लोग 5, 6 वर्ष तक रहते हैं, और कही लोग एक, दो वर्ष में ही ट्रासफर कर दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार की अनुचित बाते रोकी जानी चाहियें, नहीं तो विभाग में रिसेन्टमेंट होगा और अनस्कपलसबनैस बढ़ेगी।

आप ने उल्लेख किया है और श्री वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने भी इन्टेग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट की बात कही। यह होगा कैसे, और खास कर बैकवर्ड एरियाज में जब तक वहां फैसिलिटीज आप नहीं देंगे जितनी कि और जगह हैं, ना कैसे काम होगा? शहरों में तो हो जायगा, लेकिन बैकवर्ड एरियाज इंटेगरेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट कैसे होगा जब तक वहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। इस की कोई स्कीम बननी चाहिये। केवल बात कह देने भर से काम नहीं होगा इसलिये एक स्कीम होनी चाहिये और उस में ऐसा होना चाहिये कि केवल वही जिले नहीं जो कुछ आगे बढ़ गये हैं बल्कि छोटे छोटे गांव जिन का डेवलपमेंट अभी नहीं हो सका है वह पहले इटगरेटेड डेवलपमेंट में लिये जायें। तब आप देखेंगे कि देहातों की हालत अच्छी हो जायगी। आप का ध्यान उस तरफ जाना चाहिये जहा बेरोजगारी बढ रही हो, उन इलाकों की तरफ जाना चाहियें जहा पर कैपिटा इंकम कम हुई हो या स्टेटिक हो या जहा आवश्यक चीजें मुहैया न हो जैसे बिजली आदि। सारे देश का ऐवरेज कितना हैं और वहा कितना मिलता है। तो उन जगहों को लीजिये और उन का विकास कीजिये तभी सारा देश एक साथ बढ़ सकेगा। नहीं तो किसी अंग को कमजोर कीजियेगा जो मजबूत अंग भी नीचे आ जायगा और देश का कसौनीडेटड विकास नही हो सकेगा। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसी स्कीम बनाइये जिस मे सारे देश के बैकवर्ड एरियाज आये और वह भी समझें कि हम भी नेशन की मेन स्ट्रीम मे आ गये हैं और हमारे लिये भी सोचा जा रहा है।

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar). Sir, while supporting the Finance Bill, I would like to say, at the outset, that I am a man who does not generally like to give compliments to anybody because I have some ill-repute. But in this respect, I would like to convey my compliments to our Finance Minister because everybody today is feeling a sense of relief. It is because there is a substantial reduction, that is, to the tune of Rs. 100 crores, made in respect of direct taxes. Now, we can feel that a sense

[Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar]

of realism has actually been dawned in our economy and also from the beginning of the budget up till this day when we are discussing the Finance Bill, it can be said that there is a real attempt to a pragmatic stand as a result of which the country can really get relief and recover from the stagnation. Of course, they do not agree with me that stagnation has taken place. But stagnation is there; it cannot be denied. It is also true that for the first time a simplification and also rationalisation in tariff and fiscal policies has been done and this will, I am sure, generate an economy for the betterment of the nation's economy. I again congratulate him on taking this drastic step, which is actually a sort of changing the gear of the national economy.

Of course, there are some features which cannot be denied that in spite of these things, retrenchment, lay offs and closures are taking place and the organised sectors are suffering. At the same time, there is no demand for the consumer goods in the market. If you see the newspapers, every article is given for sale with reduction in price. It indicates that the people's purchasing capacity has been completely shattered. That is why so much allurement is given to the purchaser. This hard reality cannot be ignored at all. Only giving tariff concessions or some sort of reduction in taxes by the centre is not enough. We cannot ignore the fact that State Governments are also trying to impose duties and taxes which may wash out our programme which you have envisaged for the amelioration of the distress of the people. The real fundamental question is still unanswered, whether we can generate our economy in this way or whether there is any sign of the generation of this economy at all. The minister has been very generous in giving the concessions and I congratulate him on that, but the hard reality is, though we give, there is no receiver. The men for whom we are giving are not in a position to take advantage of it. This is the crux of the problem. If we ignore it, we will again fail to satisfy the conditions for which we are giving so much to improve our economy. This lacuna of the economy should be taken into consideration seriously.

The tall claim is made that we have increased agricultural production. I am not denying it, but what is the result of it? Have the agriculturists come forward to invest anything in the mainstream of our economy and strengthen it? Agriculture is still the dominant part of our economy. The agriculturists constitute 80% of our people. If they do not come forward to contribute anything to the mainstream of the economy, can you except anything by which our economy can be strengthened? This aspect cannot be ignored. Who will generate the sheltering capacity to give shelter to those who are shelterless at present, the poor proletariats, for whom we are thinking to help by bringing in socialism and by other ways? For them the sheltering capacity of the economy has to be generated. Who will generate it? If the larger sections of the community, namely, the agriculturists cannot dare to contribute anything, how can you except it? The prices which we are giving to the producers of agricultural commodities are not remunerative. So long as they are not remunerative, they cannot create any surplus which will go automatically to strengthen the economy of the nation. To this fundamental question, answer has not been given. Of course, it is very welcome that a 31% increase has been made for generation of the economy in the core sector. But I want to give one warning in this respect. There is every possibility of heavy wastage and heavy leakage of the amount which will be incurred on the core sector because our implementing machinery is very corrupt and I have so many things to prove that. I am firmly of the opinion that if you take up this increased expenditure for coke section, you will not be able to get the desired results. So, I want to put this point before the Minister concerned for serious consideration.

I do not want to pose any more problems and I do not want to dwell on statistics. I have got many more statistics which are favourable to me but which may neither be favourable to the Opposition benches nor to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They reveal everything except the essential parts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They are like the Japanese bikini suit.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Yes, Sir. We have made Agricultural Pricing Commission. They are deliberately doing injustice to the agriculturists. Their recommendation to some extent, is motivated. I am ready to take that challenge. I want to make this thing clear that they are not scientific economists.

I want to put one humble submission before this august House for consideration. I come from a poorer section of the community and I feel that the problems of that section should be taken care of in order to help regeneration of economy. I have some proposals in this respect. This is some sort of a package deal and I am sure, there is no other parallel suggestion at present which can be more fruitful to what I suggest. I suggest that the economy of backward regions can be tagged with all the big projects and complexes which have been undertaken by us, spending crores of rupees on them. Let a mechanism be evolved so that under developed economy of a backward region can come under the direct radiation to the project. I want to clear this point 'radiation'. It means, that firstly assess the necessities of life and other requirements of the people of the newly growing up town, such as food, clothing, oil, meat, eggs, etc. etc. and other necessities, including semi-luxury goods Suppose we are making a complex like Haldia or Bokaro where crores of rupees are to be spent. First, assess the actual needs and requirements of the people who are going to work and settle there and then tag one backward region to that growing town and allow to generate the economy accordingly. Suppose, the newly growing up town requires thousand tonnes of wheat. By tagging the backward region let us give extra input to the farmers so that we can get that much of quantity from that backward region by extra production. In this way, I want to say, tag one backward region with one project and get all the produce that are required. Introduce a package programme to producers and ask them to supply to those towns. If some control system is required and if you feel it inevitable, impose it mercilessly. I think the emergency could help us in creating that production of climate. I am ready to submit the details. It would enable us to check the tendency of inflation by corresponding production. I have prepared to submit that paper in details. I am also ready to undertake a survey, if asked for, by which I can suggest the scientific processing that is necessarily to be taken up for experiment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sure the Ministry will be benefited by it.

14 hrs.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: The country will also be benefited. I do not want to quote things as a big economist. But I am a student of economics. I have a reputation in my area that I know something about economics.

With these words, I thank the Minister and the Ministry for their realism and pragmatism shown for the first time during the last five years, and for trying to rectify the errors committed throughout these two decades. Thank you.

श्री नेंदा सिंह (पदरौना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ विशिष्ट बातों की तरफ माननीय श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब और इस

[श्री गेंदा सिंह]

सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। हम उस जगह के रहने वाले हैं जो प्रदेश नदियों का धनी है। वहा दरियाएं बहुत हैं। मालूम नही कैसे, केवल दरियाएं ही नही, वहा चीनी मिलें भी बहुत हो गई है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार नदियों का बहुत धनी है, इसी कारण से वहा प्राकृतिक आपदाएं बहुत आती है, बाढ आती है, सुखा पडता है और बरबादी होती है। यह तो सब होता ही है।

सन् 1931 मे इसी बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश मे चीनी की मिलें बन गई, जिससे एक बडी सम्पत्ति वहा आई। लेकिन कुछ ही दिनों मे इस इलाके को इन्होंने डैजर्ट बना दिया। इसको ऐसा बना दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान में इसे सबसे गरीब हिस्सा बना दिया। आज आर्थिक दृष्टि से बिहार और यू० पी० शायद 15 वे या 16 वे नम्बर पर हैं। मैं बारबार इस बारे मे कहता हूं, लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान नही दिया जाता है कि ये क्यों इस दुरावस्था मे हैं ?

यू० पी० और बिहार मे बहुत नदिया होने के कारण हमको बाढ का बहुत सामना करना पडता है, लेकिन उसका समुचित इतजाम आज तक नही हो सका है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र सरकार नेपाल वालो स मिलकर इसका कोई बन्दोबस्त करे और हमे इससे बचावे। अब कुछ बातचीत शायद हो रही है, शायद कुछ रास्ता निकल आये, लेकिन यह जल्ही हो तो कुछ लाभ हो।

हमारे प्रदेश मे चीनी मिले बहुत है। सारा भारत चीनी मिलों का धनी है, इस वर्ष तो और अधिक धनी साबित हुआ है। यह दो वर्षों से सारे ससार को चीनी देने वाला हो गया है। हम पहले बाहर से बहुत चीनी मगाते थे, अरबों रुपया विदेशों को देते थे। लेकिन वही भारत देश आज बहुत रुपया फारेन-एक्सचेंज की शक्ल में इससे प्राप्त कर रहा है।

कुछ दिनों पहले जो भारत सरकार ने सोचा था कि यू० पी० और बिहार के किसानों को कुछ राहत देंगे, उस तरफ़ से ध्यान कुछ हट गया है।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् इस सदन मे मौजूद नही हैं—शायद वह अपने कमरे में सुनते होंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री प्रणब मुकर्जी इस बात को ध्यान से सुनें कि भारत सरकार, बिहार सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किसानों से—दरिद्र और पीडित किसानों से—यह वादा किया था कि हम इन मिल-मालिको से तुम्हारा पिंड छुडा देंगे, जो 1931 के बाद से चले आ रहे हैं।

महात्मा गाधी के प्रयास से जब अग्रेज नील वाले निकाल दिये गये, तो उस के बाद चीनी मिलो के क्षेत्र मे ये लोग कायम हो गये। जो जुल्म करने की आदत नील वालो की थी, उस को इन लोगों ने अपना लिया।

स्वराज्य पाने के बाद भारत सरकार ने 1951 मे यह सोच लिया कि सब प्राइवेट चीनी मिलों को ले लिया जायेगा। उस ने यह भी फैसला किया कि सारे भारत मे कोआपरेटिव चीनी मिलों की स्थापना की जायेगी। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज सारे भारत में को-आपरेटिव चीनी मिलो का बोल-बाला है। वहा गन्ना और शक्कर ज्यादा पैदा हो रहे है, डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है और हर तरह से किसान का भला हो रहा है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का क्या कुसूर है ? चम्पारन मे महात्मा गाधी आये और उन्होने नील वालों से उद्धार कराया। लेकिन चीनी मिल वालों से उद्धार कौन कराये ? मैं समझता हू कि अगर चीनी मिल वालों से कोई उद्धार करा सकता है, तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी करा सकती हैं।

जब भार्गव कमीशन बैठा, तो मिल वालों ने कहा कि चीनी मिलों का नैशनलाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। परन्तु उस से जितने ऐसे आदमी थे, जिन के पास कुछ बुद्धि और देशभक्ति थी, उन सब ने नैशनलाइजेशन का समर्थन किया और कहा कि समूचे देश में कोआपरेटिव चीनी मिलों को छोड़कर बाकी सब चीनी मिलों को नैशनलाइज कर दिया जाये।

आज जहां को-आपरेटिव चीनी मिल है, वहां किसान राज कर रहा है, वह सुखी है, वह उन को अपनी मिल समझता है और इस के साथ साथ कनज्यूमर को भी लाभ हुआ है। को-आपरेटिव चीनी मिलों की एक काफरेंस हुई है। उन्होंने यह फैसला किया है कि हम कनज्यूमर का भी ध्यान रखेंगे और जो गड़बड़ हो रही है, उस को दूर करेंगे।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में प्राइवेट चीनी मिल-मालिक कोआपरेटिव चीनी मिलों को भी बर्बाद कर रहे हैं, उन को खराब आदत डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आज कोआपरेटिव मिलें हमारे देश के लिए रीढ़ के समान हैं, वे देश के इकानौमिक डेवेलपमेंट में बहुत सहायक हैं और उन से सब का उत्थान हो सकता है।

प्राइवेट मिल 31 बरस पुरानी सड़ी हुई मिल हैं। उन लोगों की कोई पूंजी नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी वे मालिक बने हुए हैं। मालिक कौन है ? किस को मैं बताऊं ? जरा पढ़िए चेलापति राव की टिप्पणी को। चेलापति राव जो नेशनल हेराल्ड के एडीटर हैं उन से इन मिल मालिकों की सत्ता के बारे में सुनिए। आज उन्होंने एक टिप्पणी लिखी है कि स्टेट शुगर मिल और कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल के अलावा शुगर मिलों का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं होना चाहिए। चेला पति राव उन लोगों में से हैं जो स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के नाम पर उस जमाने से कुछ करते रहे हैं। चेलापति राव इस कांग्रेस शासन को बचाने वाले हैं। उन से इन के बारे में सुनना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि वह कमीशन जो बैठा उस कमीशन में भी वही लोग मिलने रहे जो मिलों के लोग थे, नहीं तो जो पब्लिक वर्कर थे आर एच चिक्ती जैसा आदमी जो केन कमिश्नर था उत्तर प्रदेश में उस ने भी कहा कि शुगर मिलों को नेशनलाइज करो। आज कहा जाता है रूपया चाहिए। कितना पैसा चाहिए उन मिलों को लेने के लिए ? सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब और प्रणव जी नहीं समझेंगे इस बात को, क्या पैसा देने की जरूरत है ? उन को आज भी रुपया क्यों दें ? 31 वर्ष से जो उन्होंने देश को लूटा है, कन्ज्यूमर्स को लूटा है, लेबर को लूटा है, किसानों को लूटा है उस लूट के बाद आज कितनी पूंजी उन के पास इकट्ठी हो गई है। इसके बाद भी उन को और रुपया चाहिए ? मैं समझता हूं कि आज वक्त है जब इस के ऊपर निर्णय लेना चाहिए। कल सालिडरिटी डे मनाया गया, उस में प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा और सब ने कहा कि ना-बराबरी वाला काम नहीं चलेगा। तो हम को ना बराबरी में क्यों रख रहे हैं आप ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को, गन्ना बोने वालों को महाराष्ट्र के किसानों से, तमिलनाडु के किसानों से, कर्नाटक के किसानों से और गुजरात के किसानों से दूसरा किसान क्यों आप समझते हैं ? जरा इस बैकवर्ड एरिया को देखें। भाई शिवा जी ने बैकवर्ड एरिया की बहुत चर्चा की। बैकवर्ड क्यों हैं हम। हम बैकवर्ड इसलिए हैं कि ये गन्ना मिल वाले मिल्कियत बना कर बैठे हुए हैं और ये हम को नहीं उठने देंगे जब तक कि इन को उठा न दिया जाय, इन को दूर न कर दिया जाय। जो हम कहते आए हैं बहुत पहले से, सन् 48 से इस बात का जिक्र करते आए हैं कि प्राइवेट मिलों को खत्म किया जाय, तो उन को आज इमर्जेन्सी के समय में खत्म करें।

[श्री बेंदा सिंह]

मैं अन्त में यही निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि इस से ज्यादा और किसी तरह से मैं कह नहीं सकता । मैं एक सिपाही हूं, सिपाही की तरह से कहता हूं कि इन प्राइवेट मिलों को आप खत्म कीजिए । उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार या और जगहों में छोटी छोटी मिल हैं इन को खत्म कर के ऐसी दुनिया बनाइए जिस ना-बराबरी की दुनिया में हम रह सकें ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some of the concessions that have been recently given have been hailed by all sections. But I was expecting the hon Finance Minister to announce something, to give relief to the middle class employees, at least to those employees who are drawing about Rs 1000 per month. I was expecting that the exemption limit would be raised from Rs. 8000 to Rs 12000 or at least to Rs. 10,000. But it is most unfortunate, when concessions after concessions have been given to those who do not want them, to those who do not deserve any concession, this demand of the salaried people that the exemption limit should be changed and should be raised to Rs. 12,000 or Rs 10,000 has not been conceded. I hope the hon. Minister will still consider whether, after the Pay Commission, after the merger of the D A. or other allowances, the time has come when exemption limit has to be raised. I would request the hon Minister Mr. Mukherjee kindly to say something about this, telling us or informing this House as to the reasons why this particular demand has not been met.

Coming to the continuance of the CDS, I do not know why this scheme is being continued for another year. What is the benefit out of it? When the prices are coming down, according to the hon. Minister when there is no question of giving another instalment of D.A.—six instalments are already there which have not been paid. It is under the custody of the Government of India—I do not know what they are going to do with it. How is it that again this CDS is being continued for another year? What is the utility of it? I want that this should be scrapped and it should be done away with, and the money so deposited should be left with the employees—if they want to get it back, let them get it back or if they want that this should be credited to their provident fund account, they should be allowed to do so. But this scheme should not be continued any more. It is just like the gold control scheme. If it was continued, it was continued till it was completely wasted out This was done with a particular motive. Of course, we are opposed to it. But still if the hon. Minister wants to continue it, let him continue it, because of the huge majority at his command. But we are opposing it and I hope every employee throughout the country,—whether there are middle class or other people,—is opposed to it I still oppose it on behalf of my Party and request the hon Minister kindly to give a second thought to it and see whether this should be withdrawn to the advantage of the working class

As far as bonus is concerned, it has been reduced to 4 per cent. I do not know what is going to happen to those agreements which were registered under the Industrial Disputes Act? When the quantum of bonus has been reduced, when every employer will not pay more than 4 per cent, why should you punish the workers again with the CDS scheme and why should it be continued for another year? I would request the hon Minister kindly to apply his mind and let us know the reasons why the scheme should be continued?

Now, I am coming to the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the country. There is a race going on between unemployment and under-employment; there is a race going on between lay-off and retrenchment; there is a race going on

between partial closure and closure of many units. What is the total number of units which are closed today? What is the total number of workers today who are out of job because of lay-off and closure? It comes to nearly 5½ lakhs. In Bengal, there were nearly two lakhs of people who were out of job or were having some sort of allowance.

Now some of the mills are going to be taken over by Government A decision was taken and an announcement was made by the hon. Minister, Prof. Chattopadhyaya that a few textile mills in Kanpur would be taken over. He made a solemn promise here and assured this House that some sort of legislation was being introduced to bring it within the fold of that particular Act, within the schedule of those 103 mills which were taken over by the National Textile Corporation. Even today, when Mr. Raghu Ramaiah announced the business of the House for the next week, I was waiting to hear whether that particular Bill was also coming and amending that particular Act and bringing these two Kanpur mills under the schedule of this particular Act, but I could not get anything. Why is this happening? Why can the Government not take a decision? Is it because of the employers? I want a clear assurance to this effect when the legislation is coming and when these mills will be taken over?

Another point which I would like to refer to, since my hon. friend, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is here, is about the legislation which is likely to come before the House for nullifying the Agreement entered into between the Life Insurance Corporation and the LIC employees' federation. The federation belonging to the INTUC was also a signatory to it. I am told that the Bill will be discussed in the House. We were assured in this House that we will be consulted before the Bill is discussed in the House and that the employees' representatives will also be consulted.

The hon. Minister was kind enough to meet one of the delegations which I led, the representatives of the All-India Life Insurance Corporation Employees Federation. He assured that he would give them a patient hearing. I would like to know when the Bill is likely to come before the House and whether all the employees' organisations—I am not only talking of my own—will be consulted, whether a fruitful discussion will take place and an effort will be made to see that this Parliament is not dragged into this controversy for nothing because the Agreement was neither ratified by Parliament nor presented before Parliament. Why should Parliament be dragged into it? I do not know. I am at a loss to understand.

Then, 15 per cent bonus has not yet been paid because the matter is disputed and there are some cases lying in the courts. I do not know the fate of those writs. Parliament is supreme sovereign and they can take a decision while the cases are pending in any High Court I am not concerned with that. But a solemn Agreement which was registered under the Industrial Disputes Act should not be nullified like this. This will be something unique. It will be a bad precedent. The representatives of the people who were approached by the Life Insurance Corporation employees throughout the country have given a solemn assurance, whether they belong to this side or that side, will see that the Bill is withdrawn and the Bill is not brought before the House. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this matter and give a categorical reply to this.

Coming to the rise in prices, the prices of all essential commodities are again rising in the country. I know what is happening in Delhi and in Kanpur. The prices did come down. What is happening today? The prices of all essential commodities, whether it is mustard oil or Postman, whether it is meat or fish or egg, everything, are going up. Even the prices of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

vegetables have gone up. Naturally, I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken to see that the prices are stabilised and brought down.

The other day, I was talking about *padyatras*. The people thought I was ridiculing it. In Delhi, it was arranged so ceremoniously that when the big people or the big shots went on a *padyatra*, when they walked on the streets, immediately, we found that the prices went down and the reduced prices were written on the boards but the moment the *padyatra* was over, the prices went up again. I have seen this happening. What is the use of having this sort of *padyatras*?

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): There should be continuous *padyatras*, nonstop

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: I may tell you, unless the wholesale prices of essential commodities are reduced, unless they are controlled at the point of source, the prices of essential commodities are not going to come down.

About multinationals, we have had enough discussion in the House. I am really at a loss to understand why expansion licences are going to be issued to these multinationals, the Philips, the Hindustan Lever Ltd. and to all others. Under what guise are these licences being given? They say, they are manufacturing something which is very sophisticated. What is sophisticated? Is a bulb sophisticated product? I do not understand. Any Tom, Dick and Harry can manufacture a bulb. What about soap, lux, Surf and all these things? These things can easily be produced by our own people. We have to see what we can do about these multinationals and whether permission should be accorded to them to expand their business.

These multinational corporations have exploited our country beyond expectation. They have bled our country white. This the history of multinational corporations in any country. In every country, they have disturbed the economy of the country. They have also indulged in subversive activities. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to kindly reply to my points.

Last but not least, I want to know about the sixth instalment of D.A. Employees, today, cannot even hold meetings because they are not permitted. So Parliament is the only forum. But now we are having practically a secret Session; the galleries are empty practically, and only those who are interested in Parliament are here. So I would like to know what has happened to the sixth instalment of D A., whether this money will be paid or not. Nothing will go to the Press, as the Hon Minister tells us.

Then, coming to the pensioners, something has been done for them, for which I congratulate this Government and the Finance Minister. But is that enough for the pensioners? When other people have got six or seven instalments of D A., what about the pensioners? I would request the Hon. Minister to kindly throw some light on this and to see that the unfortunate plight of the pensioners is also considered with utmost sympathy.

With these words I conclude and would request the Finance Minister again to give thought to the points raised by me.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। समय कम रहने के कारण सिर्फ अभी मैं बिहार राज्य की विशेष स्थिति और खास कर के उसके पिछड़ेपन की ओर वित्त मन्त्रालय का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। बिहार की जो आबादी है उसका 74 प्रतिशत से अधिक भाग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है। बिहार की जो

स्थिति है शायद ही आज हमारे राष्ट्र में इस तरह की स्थिति किसी दूसरे राज्य की हो। फिर भी बिहार को जो कुछ भी उचित हिस्सा उचित सहायता उसको मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसके जो भी कारण हों, आज की परिस्थिति में सरकार को विशेष रूप से इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि देश के जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, जो गरीब हैं उन्हें समृद्ध राज्यों के समकक्ष लाने के लिये कुछ विशेष परियोजनायें प्रारम्भ की जानी चाहिये, विशेष व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। अगर पुरानी पिटी-पिटायी नीति पर हम चलते रहेंगे तो निःसन्देह बिहार के जैसे इस तरह के जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं उनको आगे बढ़ाने में मदद नहीं मिल सकेगी।

आप जानते हैं 1967 से जो बिहार में अस्थिरता रही है। 1967 के चुनाव के बाद जो अस्थिरता आयी उसने उस राज्य की गरीबी में और भी बढ़ोत्तरी कर दी। सरकार स्थिर नहीं रही इसलिये कोई भी कार्यक्रम सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल पाया। 1973-74 में प्रवेश करते हैं तो देखते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण क्रांति के नाम पर बिहार को अखाड़ा बनाया गया और जैसी परिस्थिति वहां की बनी और उसको जिस तरह बरबाद किया गया वह सर्वविदित है। ऐसी स्थिति में बिहार में जो आर्थिक स्थिति पहले से थी वह भी बरबाद हो गई, वहां की अमन चैन की व्यवस्था कायम करने तथा सुरक्षा में ही सारी शक्ति लगी रही, आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में कुछ नहीं हो पाया। गत वर्ष 11 अप्रैल, 1975 को डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र के नेतृत्व में नई सरकार गठित की गई। यही एक सरकार है जो आज इतने दिनों तक कायम है तथा राज्य में स्थायित्व दे पायी है। जब से डा० मिश्र मुख्य मन्त्री बने हैं तब से उन्होंने बिहार के नक्शे को बदलने के लिये, बिहार को भारत के नक्शे में ऊंचा उठाने के लिये सतत प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं। लेकिन बिहार के पास जो साधन हैं, जो शक्ति है, सिर्फ उसके बल पर ही यह सब कर पाना कतई सम्भव नहीं है। डा० मिश्र को आन्तरिक अतिरिक्त साधन के बदले में 104 करोड़ का ओवर ड्राफ्ट ही विरासत में मिला था। मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूं भारत सरकार के प्रति कि ओवर ड्राफ्ट से निपटने के लिये इन्होंने बिहार सरकार की काफी मदद की है। लेकिन इतने ही से तो काम नहीं चलने वाला है। बिहार की गरीबी और पिछड़ापन को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को और भी आगे आना होगा। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्तिम वर्ष 1973-74 में जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है, उसी के आधार मान कर ही पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों में यह सहायता दी गई है। श्रीमन्, मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि 1973-74 में बिहार की क्या गति थी और अब अगर उसी के आधार पर इसको आंका जाए और उसी आधार को कायम रखा जाए, तो निःसन्देह बिहार अपने बलबूते पर खड़ा होने की शक्ति नहीं पा सकेगा। 1960-61 के स्थायी मूल्य पर राज्य का प्रति व्यक्ति डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्ट 1972-73 में मात्र 229.9 रुपये ही था। जबकि पूरे देश का औसत 333 रुपये था। इस तरह से इस राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय भारतीय औसत आय से 31 रुपये कम थी।

श्रीमन्, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत गाडगिल फार्मूले के आधार पर ही सहायता दी गई है। इस फार्मूले का सूत्र क्या है? इस फार्मूले का सूत्र यह है कि 60 प्रतिशत सहायता राज्य को जनसंख्या के आधार पर दी जाती है, 10 प्रतिशत सहायता राज्य के पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर, 10 प्रतिशत राज्य की विशेष परिस्थितियों के आधार पर और 20 प्रतिशत दूसरी दूसरी आधारों पर दी जाती है। अगर इन आधारों को देखा जाए, तो बिहार की जो आबादी है, जो उसका पिछड़ापन है, जो उसकी विशेष परिस्थितियां हैं, उन सब को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार को सर्वाधिक सहायता मिलनी चाहिए अपने को ऊपर उठाने के लिए, अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाने

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

के लिए और राज्य का आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। अगर इस को इस रूप में आंका जाए कि 80 प्रतिशत सहायता राज्य की आबादी तथा पिछड़ेपन और विशेष परिस्थिति के आधार पर दस दस प्रतिशत है, तो हमारा अनुमान है कि 96 करोड़ रुपया हर साल इसको केन्द्रीय सहायता मिल सकती है लेकिन अभी 68.68 करोड़ रुपये ही सहायता मिलती है। इस तरह से 28 करोड़ रुपये की उस को हानि है यानी जितनी उसको सहायता मिलनी चाहिए उससे 28 करोड़ कम ही मिलती है। इस तरह गरीब और पिछडा बिहार कैसे सम्भल पायेगा ?

श्रीमन्, जहा तक अधिक साधन जुटाने की बात है, सर्वप्रथम वर्तमान राज्य सरकार ने आन्तरिक साधन जुटाने पर बल दिया है। बिहार की गरीबी तथा पिछड़ापन अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन इस स्थिति में भी बिहार सरकार ने काफी साधन जुटाने की व्यवस्था की है और अनुमान है कि इस वर्ष वह 47 करोड़ पये की अतिरिक्त आमदनी कर पाएगी।

इस तरह 1976–77 के लिए जबकि बिहार सरकार ने अपनी योजना 279.42 करोड़ की बनाई है योजना आयोग ने सिर्फ 242.04 करोड़ रुपये की ही स्वीकृति दी है। यदि इस राज्य को पिछड़ेपन के दुष्चक्र से निकालना है और दूसरे राज्यों के समकक्ष लाना है, तो छोटे आकार की योजना से काम नहीं चलेगा। अतः इस वर्ष कम से कम 37 करोड रुपये की जो पूरक मांग बिहार सरकार ने की है और जिसका मुख्य भाग 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम से सम्बद्ध है जिसमें विद्युत्, सिंचाई, लघु उद्योग, ग्रामीण पेय जल के साथ साथ पंचायतों में लघु-[illegible] हेतु साधन उपलब्ध कराना है तो [illegible] को उसकी स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, मैं कुछ और भी स्थिति आपके सामने रखूं तो वहां के सही चित्र के बारे में बिहार के साथ किये जा रहे भेद के बारे में आप को कुछ स्पष्ट मालूम हो सकेगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि

Against a total borrowing programme of Rs. 1277.77 crores by the State Governments during the Fourth Plan, Bihar's share was only five per cent while certain advanced States having much less population got a higher share of such borrowings, e.g., Maharashtra 13 per cent, Gujarat 8.5 per cent, Karnataka 7.8 per cent, Tamil Nadu 8 per cent and West Bengal 9.8 per cent. The per capita borrowings of individual States varied from Rs. 50.8 to Rs. 11.4, with Bihar's being the lowest at Rs. 11.4 The average for all the States was Rs. 23.4. The relevant figures, for the sake of comparison, are given below: Haryana Rs. 50.8, Gujarat Rs. 41.1, Punjab Rs. 36.8, Maharashtra Rs 33.2, Mysore Rs. 32.8, Kerala Rs. 30.7, West Bengal Rs. 28.2, Tamil Nadu Rs 27.6, Rajasthan Rs. 26 5, Orissa Rs 19.1, Andhra Pradesh Rs. 18 4, Madhya Pradesh Rs 15.5, Uttar Pradesh Rs 12.3, Bihar Rs. 11.4, the average for all the States Rs. 23.4

The percentage of investment-cum-credit in Bihar to the total deposits in the nationalised commercial banks in Bihar is given below.

जहा टोटल डिपाजिट्स 186 10 करोड़ के हैं वहा इंवेस्टमेंट के लिए बिहार को मिला है 50.6 करोड़। इस तरह से 1971 में जहां 231.99 करोड़ के डिपाजिट्स थे वहां 52.59 करोड़ इंवेस्टमेंट के लिए मिला। इसी अनुपात क्रम से आगे वर्षों में भी मिला है; प्राप्त आंकड़े के अनुसार 1973 में भी 448.99 करोड़ की जमा राशि के विरुद्ध में सिर्फ 189.21 करोड़ मिला था जो कि मात्र 41.47 प्रतिशत ही होता है। बाद के

वर्षों का आंकड़ा तो अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है, किन्तु सहज में ही अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि इस प्रतिशत में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। फिर बिहार में द्रुत विकास कैसे हो सकेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is granted that discrimination against Bihar is there. It is agreed that not enough justice is done to Bihar as to other States because of the difficulties, but statistics are not going to convince us further; make some concrete suggestions, what should be done.

श्री [illegible] : इसीलिये सही स्थिति का चित्र आपके समक्ष रखना आवश्यक है ताकि इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार कुछ सोचे और बिहार को मदद करने के लिये कुछ निर्णय ले। एक बात और है :—

The Fifth Plan resource document of the Government of India indicates a projected market borrowings of Rs. 7,232 crores. If 40 per cent of this devolves to the States, as was done during the Fourth Plan period, the borrowings by the States would be around Rs. 2893 crores, of which Bihar should legitimately get around Rs. 290 crores. This means an average of Rs. 58 crores per annum. However, the market borrowings programme for Bihar State has been pegged at Rs. 25 crores during the first two years of the Fifth Plan period. There has been therefore, a shortfall of about Rs. 33 crores per annum during the first two years. Even if we ignore the shortfall of the last two years, it would be legitimate to expect that during 1976-77 the State Government should be allowed a market borrowing of the order of Rs. 60 crores instead of Rs. 25 crores.

यही बिहार की स्थिति है। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की परिस्थिति को सम्भालने के लिए बिहार के ऊपर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर उचित एवं उपयुक्त धनराशि देने की व्यवस्था करें। इस वर्ष के लिए 37 करोड़ रुपये की जो पूरक मांगें बिहार सरकार ने दी है, उनकी स्वीकृति अविलम्ब दी जानी चाहिये।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना : (महाराजगंज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी का भी आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने करों में 10 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दी है। मैं दो तीन चीजों के लिए शिकायत भी करना चाहता हूं। पहली शिकायत तो मेरी यह है कि उन्होंने इन्कम टैक्स की लिमिट को बारह हजार नही किया है। इससे देश में मिडल क्लास के लोगों को फायदा हो सकता था।

मेरी दूसरी शिकायत यह है कि खांडसारी पर उन्होंने पिछले साल एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाई थी। हमने तब भी इसका विरोध किया था। तब उन्होंने इसको वापिस नही लिया था। अब की बार भी उन्होंने इसको वापिस नहीं लिया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप उसे वापस लेने का एलान करें।

तीसरी शिकायत मेरी यह कि मिट्टी का तेल बहुत महंगा है। देहात में किसानों को वह मिलता भी नही है। किसान के लिए यह एक आवश्यक चीज है। इसको उन को सस्ता करना चाहिये था और साथ ही साथ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी ताकि किसानों को वह आसानी से मिल जाता।

फिर भी मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस साल प्लान आउटले 7852 कर दिया। इससे इण्डस्ट्री को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और हमारी इकोनोमी सुधरेगी . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : पैसा कहां से आएगा ?

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना : वह कहते हैं कि उनके पास पैसा है।

इस साल के लिए एक्सपोर्ट का टारगेट उन्होंने 4500 करोड़ का रखा है जबकि

[प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना]

पिछले साल 3800 करोड़ का ही एक्सपोर्ट हुआ था। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह इस टारगेट को अचीव कर लेंगे तो यह एक कमाल की बात होगी।

1974-75 में जहां हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ ढाई परसेंट था वहां वह बढ़ कर 1975-76 में साढ़े चार परसेंट हो गया जो कि बहुत अच्छी बात है। यह इसलिये हुआ है कि जो केपैसिटी थी उसका पूरा युटिलाइजेशन हुआ है। नई इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाने की वजह से यह नहीं हुआ है। यह भी एक अच्छी बात है।

नई इण्डस्ट्रीज आदि लगाने के लिए आपकी जो फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं उनकी तरफ से जो कर्जे दिए जाते हैं उनकी तरफ मैं आपका खास ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उनका जो रैवया होता है वह बहुत खराब होता है। मैं गुजरात स्टेट फाइनशल कारपोरेशन की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। इस केस को देख कर मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ। मेरे बहनोई मेजर हांडा 1969 में रिटायर हुए। उन्होंने कुछ ट्रक चलाने का बिजनस किया। पहले पार्टनरशिप में और बाद में स्वतन्त्र रूप से। उन्होंने बिजनस करने के लिए गुजरात स्टेट फाइनशयल कार्पोरेशन से 73000 रुपये का लोन लिया। एक ट्रक उन्होंने खरीदा जिसमें उनका एक लाख दस हजार खर्च हुआ। बाकी रुपया उन्होंने अपने दोस्तों से उधार लिया। वह ट्रक टाटा मरसेडीज बैंज का था। आज उसकी कीमत करीब सवा लाख होगी। उन्होंने उसकी कीमत में से 73,000 रुपया लोन से अदा किया। 1974 में ट्रक को चला करके अपने दोस्तों का रुपया अदा कर दिया। ट्रक दिसम्बर, 1973 में लिया था। उसके बाद वह बीमार पड़ गए। उनको हार्ट अटक हो गया। वह लगातार बीमार रहने लगे। वह कार्पोरेशन का लोन वापिस नहीं कर पाए। वे लोग आए और उन्होंने कहा कि क्यों आप सूद बढ़ा रहे हैं, ट्रक का दाम सवा लाख के करीब है क्योंकि यह एक्सपोर्ट मार्डल है, स्टील कैबिन इसकी है और नायलन के टायर इसमें लगे हुए हैं और इसमें 22 गीयर बाक्स लगा हुआ है। यह माडल मिलता नहीं है इस वास्ते इसकी इतनी कीमत मिल सकती है। 12-2-76 को वे ट्रक लेगए। 13 तारीख को वह लिखा कि 78,000 रुपया आपको देना है और अगर आपने फौरन नहीं दिया तो ट्रक बेच दिया जाएगा। उन्होंने लिखा कि ट्रक कुल 25,000 में बिक रहा है। इसलिए या तो 78,000 रुपया जमा कर दें नहीं तो इसको बेच दिया जाएगा। उन्होंने फौरन तार से जवाब दिया कि ट्रक मत बेचो ट्रक वापिस कर दो, यह कहीं ज्यादा पर बिक सकता है। 85,000 का आफर तो मैंने अस्वीकार कर दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you not write to the Minister? Why give all the details here?

प्रो० एस० एच० सक्सेना : उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि सवा लाख का बिक सकता है। मेजर हाण्डा का 29 अप्रैल को स्वर्गवास हो गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर को लिखिये न।

प्रो० एस० एल० सक्सेना : मैं बता रहा हूं कि किस तरह से आपके फाइनशयल कारपोरेशन वर्क करते हैं। उन्होंने जिस ट्रक के दाम सवा लाख के करीब लगाया था उसको पच्चीस हजार में बेच दिया। यह बड़ा संगीन मामला है। अगर हमारे फाइनशियल कारपोरेशंज इस तरह से वर्क करेंगी सवा लाख, की चीज पच्चीस हजार में बेचेंगी तो किस तरह से आशा की जा सकती है कि वह हमारे देश की इण्डस्ट्री डिवेलप करेंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के मामले जो हैं इन पर बहुत सख्ती से कार्यवाही करें। आप साथ ही ऐसे लोग जो इन के लिए रिसपांसिबल हैं, जैसे डायरेक्टर, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर और बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स

के चेयरमैन इत्यादि उनके खिलाफ फौरन मीसा के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाई करें। ऐसा आपने किया तभी हमारी फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंज ठीक तरह से काम कर सकेंगी और इण्डस्ट्री डिवेलप हो सकेगी। इण्डस्ट्री डैवलप नहीं हो रही है। यह इसलिये कि फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन जिसने हैल्प करनी है, उसमें करप्शन है, ठीक से लोन नहीं देते हैं। इससे लोग बड़े परेशान होकर काम छोड़ देते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाये। और उपरोक्त मामले की तुरन्त सी बी आई से इन्क्वायरी कराई जाये और गुजरात फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन के सब डायरेक्टर्स को तुरन्त मिसा में गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाये। किसानों के साथ जो बर्ताव हो रहा है, जो प्राइस उनको दी जा रही है, उसमें उनको कुछ मिलता नही है। होता क्या है, कि मार्केटिंग आफिसर लोग बनिया लोगों से मिल जाते हैं। और वह उन बनिया लोगों की मार्फत किसान का माल खरीदते हैं, इससे किसान को वही 85, 90 रुपये मिलता है और जो फायदा उसको मिलना चाहिये वह नही मिल पाता है। मार्केटिंग अधिकारी और उनके एजेण्ट बीच में मुनाफा आपस में बाट लेते हैं। इस तरह से किसान मर रहा है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फ्रांस से मिलकर पाकिस्तान एटम बम बना रहा है। हम तो ऐलान करते है कि हम एटम बम नही बनायेंगे, लेकिन हमारा दुश्मन, जो हम पर कई बार हमला कर चुका है, वह ऐटम बम बनाने की तैयारी कर रहा है, यह बड़े दुख और शोक की बात हैं। मैं इसकी मुखालफत करता हूं कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे। जब चीन ने एटम बम बना लिया है, और हम भी बना सकते हैं, तो हम क्यों न बनायें? हम को एटम बम बनाना चाहिये ताकि हम दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार रहे। यह बहुत आवश्यक चीज है, मैंने पहले भी कई बार कहा है, लेकिन इस की तरफ ध्यान नही दिया गया है।

मैं इंन्दिरा जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एटम बम बना ही लिया है, पोकरण डैजर्ट में उसका एक्सप्लोजन भी कर लिया है, तो यही क्यों कहे कि वह पीसफुल परपज के लिये है, साफ कहे कि हम एटम बम बना रहे हैं। वह ढोंग न करें, मेरे ख्याल मे अगर साफ कहेंगे तो हम दुनिया मे ईमानदार माने जायेंगे।

मैं चाहूंगा कि किसानों को जिन चीजों की जरुरत पड़नी है, उन की कीमत घटाई जाये। फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत कम की जाये। यह पहले 52 रुपये थी, उसके बाद 104 रुपये हो गई थी, अब वह कीमत 96 रुपये कर दी गई है। यही काफी नही है, मेरा कहना यह है कि पुराने दाम किये जाये तो ज्यादा किसान को फायदा हो सकेगा।

इसी तरह से और भी सामान है, पानी का खर्चा और लगान भी उनका बढ़ गया है, लगन भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। पर किसान को दाम बहुत कम मिल रहे हैं। जो चीज किसान खरीदता है, उस की लागत कम होनी चाहिये। चावल, गेहूं, मन्ना, काटन आदि पर जितना किसान का खर्चा पड़ता है इसकी साइंटिफिक जांच करनी चाहिये।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान देगें ताकि किसान के साथ ज्यादती न हो सके। फाइनेन्स बिल का हम सब ने स्वागत किया है, मैं भी स्वागत करता हू और आशा करता हूं कि इस के माध्यम से हमारे देश को पर्याप्त लाभ होगा और विकास होगा।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I feel it as my bounden duty and not an exercise in futility, to shower praises on the Finance Ministry, particularly the senior Minister Shri Subramaniam and our young dynamic Minister Shri Mukherjee for the egalitarian process they have been initiating to reach the socialist economy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, during the emergency, our agriculture has received a booster. Our industrial production is up. There is enough discipline everywhere in the country—in the Government offices, in the schools and colleges, in the Railways and everywhere. There is peace among the workers and everywhere there is a sense of regeneration that the country is moving towards the path of prosperity and progress.

I must, particularly, praise the work in the Foreign Exchange Control Department, the way in which they have tried to check the foreign exchange racket in this country. After the Chandigarh Session of the Indian National Congress, the Department was able to unearth about Rs. 1,500 crores of black money. The Wanchoo Committee long back ago, felt that the country had Rs. 8,000 crores of black money. But by voluntary disclosure we could have Rs. 1,500 crores. During 1974-75 the foreign Exchange Control Department had earned Rs. 500 crores. This is certainly to mean achievement by the Foreign Exchange Directorate. But I do personally feel that the Department has got to be strengthened by more vigilant officers. Those officers who are corrupt should be weeded out and bold steps have got to be taken in this regard. Also, the Income Tax Department was another seat of corruption; it was a hub of corruption for many years. Although we give credence to the fact that they have achieved some good success in unearthing income-tax arrears, regarding hoarding, concealing of income and all that, my contention is, what is it that they were doing for all these 25 years in our country? Actually this emergency and this bold step of the Prime Minister has created a sense of fear in the minds of the officers and others that anybody who is doing wrong will be punished and that he will not be able to go scot-free. It is not only the income-tax officers alone, but others in many other fields, who are very vigilant and who are trying to prove that they are very correct in the steps they are taking. What I feel is that the hon. Minister should take bold steps to strengthen the hands of these Income-tax officers who are honest, and he should try to weed out the corrupt elements from the Income-tax Department. To my personal knowledge I know that there are many income-tax officers who have amassed a lot of wealth, to the tune of lakhs if not crores of rupees. I do not know how much their bosses have amassed. There should be a probe in such matters. For the last 20 years they were remaining like feudal lords in this country. In this connection the question arises as to what is it that the Government has been dong for the poor agriculturists, the middle classes and the lowest strata of our society. The small entrepreneurs, the poor people and middle-class people were completely out of the picture before nationalisation but after nationalisation, they do get a share in the economy of the land. The red-tapism and the bureaucratic attitude of the top echelons of the banking department have created many difficulties for the middle class people and they have to break their heads to get even simple forms from these banks to fill in the requisite data. The hon Minister should be vigilant enough to see that some public relations officers are appointed or some committee goes into it, with public representatives associated with it, so that the cases of these poor downtrodden people, the middle-class people, etc. do not go by default.

I have experience of the performance of the autonomous bodies in this coun-

try and I know that the public sector undertakings are behaving in a manner which is not conducive to the prosperity of this country, in this new atmosphere or new system which has been created in the country after emergency. There is increasing expenditure, there is no economy in expenditure and the directive of the Prime Minister has been practically thrown to the winds. I can give the example of Rourkela Steel Plant, a joint complex, in the steel world of India. Mr. Darbara Singh who heads the Committee on Public Undertakings may take note of what I say. For achieving the targeted production of 10 million tonnes capecity, they had a huge celebration. Do you know how much they had spent? The Government report is Rs. 6½ lakhs, but my report is, Rs. 20 lakhs. I say Government report because in answer to my question the Minister said that this was Rs. 6½ lakhs. But I know that the expenditure was more than Rs. 20 lakhs. If all public sector under-takings go on celebrating like this, the country will lose even Rs. 500 crores in one year by way of these celebrations alone. Is there any instance of celebration being held because target has been reached anywhere in the world? If Bokaro, Durgapur, Bhilai and other units go on celebrating like this, we will be losing even Rs. 500 crores in one year.

Sir, the hon. Minister may kindly send a note to the Steel Minister to enquire into the fact as to what justification was there for celeberating the achievement. Who took the lion's credit in the celebration?—General Manager, the Directors and the Officers. But, nothing went for the Prime Minister's 20—Point Programme. It is the emergency which has emboldened the workers and the management; it has made the workers to put in their heart and soul to reach the target. It should have been a celebration to give a booster to the workers, the labour population in the country and not a celebration to highlight the achievements of the management.

What are we finding generally in the public sector undertakings? We only find officers who are corrupt and against whom there are C.B.I. Reports and the report of Vigilance Commission, and who are going scot-free. The small employees against whom there are flimsy charges of some lacunae, some irresponsibilities or something, are being driven out because in the emergency, they have no means of redress.

So, I bring this before the notice of the hon. Minister. This ministry may be coordinated in a manner to see that the fruits of emergency are enjoyed by the country in general and the workers and peasants in particular and not by the management, by the bureaucrats and by top police officials.

Sir, I shall also bring before the hon. House one thing. The cycle industry is to-day facing hardship. Sir, to be frank, it is we who are the users of these cycles. Hardship has been created to the bicycle industry because of the change in the entry of item No. 35 the Fourth Schedule dropping the cycle from the list. As a result, 1 per cent *ad valorem* is introduced in the last year's budget and it has become leviable on the bicycles manufactured in the country Sir, the Unions in the cycle industry came to me with this and said that it would be the users who would suffer and not the cycle industry.

So, the hon. Minister may kindly see whether the officers on the Central Board of Excise and Customs have done justice to this. They have made the whole thing ambiguous by making the new order. The definition given to the cycle is cycle (Assembled). Everybody is aware of the fact that the cycles are despatched from the factory in loose parts and the assembly is done by the dealer at his shop. The main reason for the rural people for going for the cycle is the fact that the buyer gets the cycle because of this fact that he gets his cycle assembled at the shop in his presence. So, I hope that the hon. Minister will kindly look into it and see that this one

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

per cent excise duty which has been now levied is done away with.

Another fact I want to bring to your kind notice is this. India has great, potentially developed, hotel industry. I have found that the reputation of the Indian hotels has gone outside the country. I can say this with confidence because our Ashoka Hotel, Janpath Hotel and even the little Ranjeet Hotel have all been built by the ITDC and they are remarkable showpieces in our country which can be compared with the many best hotels of the world. Three is a great demand for the Indian hotels, technical knowhow in the Middleeast countries, in Iran, in Kuwait, Abu Dabhi, Dubai and Iraq and everywhere When I went there they said that they wanted the Indian Hotels. The ITDC has the expertise. They want their expertise and the technical knowhow. This should go there ITDC has earned a profit Our Ashoka Hotel, Akbar Hotel or Janpath Hotel have earned profits With the expertise that we have developed, we must try to despatch it to foreign countries.

In this connection, I would like to stress one more thing and I shall conclude before 3 P M Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about the public sector undertakings, our Government recently spoke that they are making profits and that they are not losing It is only the private sector which is prospering We have to depend on the potentiality of the workers in the public sectors. Government must have faith in the workers and they should not repose faith only on the managerial class. I know of one public sector, namely, the NMDC which has made a remarkable progress In Calcutta newspapers, *Business Standard*, they have spoken in unequivocal language on the management of NMDC that it has done remarkably well during the last two years. I do not know what has provided the leadership there in NMDC. Probably the Chairman, Shri Billimoria is responsible for that because he is considered as one of the senior managarial personnel. I feel that it is good management and labour relations which give the prosperity that can give a firm backing to the public sector undertakings, and if the Government reposes faith in the leadership of the workers and gives booster to the workers' union and strengthen their hands there is no denying the fact that all the public sector units will be sucessful.

15.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for making their observations and it is really encouraging to note that most of the Members have appreciated the viewpoints from which the budget of the current financial year and amendments of the Finance Bill have been presented by the Finance Minister.

In the customary way after presenting the Budget when we get the reactions and representations also from the various institutions and Chambers certain amendments of the provisions are made and this year also there was no exception but at the same time it is interesting to note that perhaps we had to make minimum number of changes in the Finance Bill because neither the Members of Parliament nor the persons outside have much to suggest

15 01 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARATHASARTHY *in the Chair*]

One point has been raised It was raised during the general discussion on Budget and has been repeated by some Members also during the discussion of the Finance Bill Whether the concessions we have given—both on the direct tax side as well as on the indirect tax side—would produce the results and pondering on that thesis some of the hon'ble Members have

come to the conclusion that it has failed because the expected buoyancy in the economy as a result of the concessions is not visible. I would like to submit most humbly and respectfully that today is the 14th May and just eight weeks back we presented the budget proposals on the Floor of the House and, perhaps, it is too early to come to the conclusion that the various provisions made have not yielded the result and, as such, they have failed. Sir, it takes some time and it will be too early to arrive at a decision that it would not go in the desired way. The basic principle which prompted the Finance Minister to introduce these concessions is clearly known and I would not like to repeat it. I would only like to add one point, that is, in a developing economy like ours the taxation policy can never be confined merely to realise the revenue and fill the coffers. Sir, this is one of the most important instrument at the hands of policy makers to guide the production and the general health of the economy. That is why this annual exercise is being made by utilising this lever to guide and direct the economy in the desired way. Considering the stress and strain in which Indian economy was suffering for quite some time, I can say, but for these measures there would have been no other alternative but to face more difficult situation for us.

I have explained it earlier, and I would like to repeat it, that when we give concession to a particular industry, it is not merely a concession granted to the individuals thereof, but it is something done to see that the capacity which has been created in the country for which scarce resources of the country have been invested yeilds the full dividend out of that investment. Therefore it is not a question of whether we are giving concession to a monopoly or to the affluent sections of the community by reducing the prices of articles of elite consumption, but the basic principle behind it is to see that the capacity created, be it in air-conditioning or in TV or in refrigration, yields the desired full dividend out of the investment made. If we do not want investment in an area, I submit most respectfully the remedy would not lie in raising the taxes. The remedy would lie—of course, it is with the Government of India—in the field of licensing, if we do not want to create any capacity particularly in an industry, we should see that that industry is not created, that that capacity is not installed. But once the capacity is installed, we shall have to see that it becomes profitable and it stands on its own feet.

While making his observations, one hon. member pointed out and asked why we are not making the credit policy more liberal. I would submit most respectfully that the credit policy of the country, as enunciated by the RBI, is neither credit curb nor in a sense credit restriction. The phraseology which we used and would like to use is selectivity-selective credit policy. In a situation like ours when we have taken some risk, there is no denial of the fact that by keeping some unbridged gap, by placing our confiddence on the producers of the country they would respond to the desire of the Government, we would at the same time see that distortion does not take place in another area of the economy.

I would just like to submit one thing in reply to the observations of the hon. member who strongly advocated liberalisation of credit that it is a very fundamental principle of the economy to see that borrowed capital does not become cheaper than savings. Therefore, I do feel this is an area where perhaps we will have to be more selective. If you look at the money circulation in the last few weeks, you will yourself find that no industry is suffering for lack of credit where, according to the national priorities, we want credit flow. But if the resources are limited, we shall have to apply the theory of selectivity, we shall have to see that scarce resources are not invested in producing those commodities which, for the time being, we can do without.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

Coming to the area of direct taxes I should like to reply particularly to two or three points mentioned by Mr. Salve. As was usual with his observations in the general budget, this time also he raised the question of drafting of the clause in the Income-Tax Act regarding investment allowance. I should not like to dwell the legal complexity and phraseology of that clause; he raised two points: in which year investment reserve is to be created and in which year investment allowance will be deducted. On those two points sub-section 4 of section 32 (A) is quite clear. The year in which investment allowance is granted, in the same year investment reserve fund is to be created. Regarding the year of allotment, the year in which the aircraft or ship was acquired or the new machinery or plant has been installed, in that year he will be eligible to that investment allowance and if it happens in any particular year he is using the aircraft or ship or installed machinery, if it had been installed in the immediately previous year, he will be entitled to have the investment allowance from the succeeding year of its installation. Therefore, I do not find that there is much ambiguity in it. Of course it is the prerogative of the lawyers, by putting their talent, to make simple procedure complex and you will agree with me that many amendments and changes which we have to bring in are mainly because of their contribution.

Secondly, he has raised the question about the high-handedness of the revenue officers. Certain other hon. Members have also referred to it; I do not rule out the possibility; certain excesses might have taken place here and there and whenever it comes to our notice, we take care of it. As regards those people who are working under me, I would not say that every wrong committed by them has to be defended by us. We shall have to take care and we shall have to look into the problem in totality. In regard to the particular case mentioned by Mr. Salve yesterday, I looked into that case in detail. My predicament is that there are a series of court cases that have taken place on that particular matter. Still it is sub judice and that is why I cannot explain the view point of the department in great detail. When some decision is arrived at the highest court of the country, you will be astonished to find that the much maligned commissioner had tried his best to protect the revenue of the country. I should not like to cast any reflection on the court; but the way certain courts behave just cannot give an opportunity to the officer concerned to explain the view point and also explain the situation in which he had to act. Unfortunately I cannot discuss that case in detail. At the same time, I should like to submit to the hon. Members that if they bring to our notice any cases of excess or injustice committed by the revenue officers, we shall take action immediately. There will be no denial of the fact Many times I have given figures to the hon. Members of the House. We have taken agtion against economic offenders. At the same time I do agree, without I would not say connivance, but negligence to some extent on the part of officers concerned, those problems could not have taken the present dimension. That is why simultaneously measures of an administrative nature have also been taken. I have given the figures many a time as to how many officers have been suspended, how many of them have been dismissed and whoever has the doubtful itegrity, we are taking action against him But at the same time, it has to be kept in mind that they are working under very difficult situation. In a country like ours, we find that out of three-lakh new assesses quite a large number of the people belong to the liberal profession like engineering or medicine or legal profession who are the elite of the community, who are the cream of the society and when they indulge in either to avoid tax or evade tax, it is not an easy job for tax collection officers to discharge their duties properly and fairly. One hon. Member has particu-

larly mentioned that quite a large number of persons belonging to medical profession and legal profession have avoided and evaded taxes. I would not like to make a reflection on any profession on the score of tax evaders or tax avaidrs but whatever profession they may belong, to, they ought to be condemned This is a very peculiar situation in a country like ours. That is why instead of condemning them in a blanket manner we shall have to realise the difficult situation under which they are working. It is true that with the same set of people it has been possible for us to augment the number of searches and seizures, more than four times in 1973-74. The total number of searches and seizures conducted by the Income-tax raid party were of the order of five hundred and odd. Just within a period of two years, it has been possible for us to increase the number to 2625 and to increase the value of assets seized from Rs. 4.0 crores to more than Rs 20.0 crores. Therefore, you will agree with me that these people are working as a result of which it has been possible to put a fear in the minds of tax evaders and tax avoiders The voluntary disclosure scheme is one of the major contributions which has created an atmosphere by way of intensifying searches and seizures, by way of increasing the number of raids both by the Customs Department as well as by the Income-tax Department One hon Member has very rightly mentioned that as a result of these measures, our economy is strengthened and the rupee value of our country is being appreciated abroad. I can give you the figure just now. Just before September 1974, the remittances from abroad through legal channel were of the order of Rs. 35.0 crores per month and today they are more than Rs. 100.0 crores. It has increased three times. I would most respectfully submit that it is some achievement, if not a big achievement and this has been done by these officers either working in the Income-tax Department or working in the Directorate of Enforcement or in the Customs Department. But at the same time, as I had mentioned earlier, I am ready to look into any allegations against these officers, against any particular individual for examination and for act of commission. While making his observation, Shri Damani wanted to know the figures for voluntary disclosures. We have given the figures of the voluntarily disclosed income and wealth. But we have not given the figures of the number of people who have disclosed their concealed income and wealth. The number of declarations on the Income-tax side is 2,45,570 and on the wealth tax side, it is 13,449. The total works out to 2,59,019.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I want to know what is the figure for new assessees

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE That would be difficult to say. As to whether, for the first time, they have come forward to make voluntary disclosure, I am sorry I do not have that break-up with me

Now, I would like to submit another point regarding the tax administration and improving the customer service. Recently, we had a Conference of the Commissioners of Income tax and in that Conference this point was highlighted to them that on the one hand, we would like to have the legitimate dues of the Government from the tax dodgers and on the other hand we can see that those who are law abiding with all sorts of assistance. Simplificatax formalities, should be provided with all sorts of assistance. Simplification of procedure, education of the assessees, bringing out leaflets on how to fill the forms, etc. are the measures being taken how. With the introduction of various schemes taken under the the action plan initiated by he Chairman of Direct Taxes, it would be possible to simplify the procedure and see that we provide better service to the customer.

Quite a number of hon members asked why we are not raising the exemption limit from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukhrjee]

In 1973-74 the per capita national income of the country was Rs. 890. If we take Rs. 8,000 as the exemption limit, it is more than nine times the per capita national income. A part from that, a salaried man getting Rs. 11,000 per annum will not have to pay any taxes. It is reasonable to expect that a man getting Rs. 11,000 per year will have some provident fund and insurance or other savings of the order of Rs. 900, and if we take into account the standard deduction to which he is entitled, he need not pay any tax. If a man getting Rs. 11 000 per year does not save even Rs. 900, he is not a friend of the society; he should be induced to save something either by way of provident fund or life insurance or some oher saving.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have no life insurance.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: You are not a salaried man. Your electorate is your insurance. I do not think there is any justification for raising the exemption limit. It has to be kept in mind that the total number of assesses in this country is less than 1 per cent. Their number is 36 lakhs while the population is more than 600 million.

SHRI. S. M. BANERJEE: The highest rate of tax was brought down from 97 to 77 per cent and from 77 to 66 per cent. Why not give some concession to the people with lower incomes also?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have given some concessions. From Rs. 6,000 it was raised to Rs. 8,000 only last July.

I come to the banking department. I have had two years of experience in attending budget sessions as Minister in the Finance Ministry. Last Year most of the questions were related to anti-smuggling and customs department. This Year the emphasis has been shifted to banking. It is right we are laying emphasis on an important sector of our economy. I would like to dispel two or three misunderstandings in the minds of hon. members. As I was saying in the morning, by one stroke we can do away with the territorial jurisdiction and say that a bank can operate in any area it likes. But it has to be kept in mind that the resources available to a bank have some limitation. Only if they function in a limited area, may be 10 miles or 15 miles or any other figure, they can function properly and efficiently. On the other hand, there is need for credit in unbanked areas. The answer to that is not to expand the territorial jurisdiction of a branch office but to vigorously pursue the branch expansion scheme. I can give some figures about the branch expansion, though I do not say that we have been able to take care of the problem completely. What was the situation before nationalisation and what is the situation after nationalisation?

Name of the State	Total number of rural branches before nationalisation	After nationalisation
Assam . . .	20	115
Bihar . . .	47	384
Madhya Pradesh .	77	400
Orissa . . .	25	170
West Bengal .	42	293

But I do agree that the area under which we are to operate is so enormous that we shall have to expand rapidly. And the problem has been aggravated by the introduction of the legislation on rural indebtedness. Moratorium has been declared and the farmers are not getting money from the money-lenders. That is why, what could be the alternative agency? We are trying to establish the rural branches of the commercial banks as fast as possible. If we could do it with this machinery within a period of

7 years from 1700 to 7000, by no stretch of imagination it would be possible to cover 600 thousand villages within a period of 10 or 20 years. That is why, we are bringing a new institution, the zonal rural banks. Even if we are in a position to have 50 regional rural banks, within a period of one year, they will add an additional 5000 branches. That is why, the answer would be to develop large number of cooperative societies who could be financed by these regional rural banks and who could take care of the problem of the rural indebtedness to a large extent. This is the point on which we are emphasising by re-vitalising the credit societies. And where cooperative credit societies do not exist and it is not possible to strengthen them we have requested the State Governments to take care of the problem and to institute an alternative machinery through which we can provide assistance. The Sivaraman Committee which looked into this point have suggested that even to take care of the problem of the lowest stratum of the society who have holdings of half-an-acre, we have to provide Rs. 170 crores to them so that they can meet their requirements. Money could be available but the agency through which this assistance is to be disbursed—this credit is to be provided—that agency is to be created and the three existing agencies working there could be streamlined, large number of multi-purpose farmers service societies and cooperative credit societies could be built up. I can assure the hon. Members of this House that we can take care of the problem in a big way, if not totally. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to one point. While answering a question in the morning, I have said that certain State Governments have received funds from the LIC for their housing plan and you will be surprised to find that for housing Rs. 34 crores have gone to three States because they could build up their cooperative structure and they could take the assistance of it. Therefore, if you can create the cooperative credit societies, multi-purpose farmers service societies and strengthen cooperative movement, taken together with the rapid expansion of the branches of the commercial banks, I hope, it will be possible for us to take care of the problem of rural indebtedness. But, at the same time, I would like to utter a word of caution that we should not be over-enthusiastic and we should not have our expectations to a high pitch because the problem is really serious. Until and unless we can have that organisation and we can mop up adequate resources to take care of the problem, the problem would remain serious for some time to come and that is why, we shall have to put our mind and head together to sort it out.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): The agricultural production will get inhibited because we have not provided credit to a large number of small and marginal farmers. Now, having dissolved the indebtedness to money lenders through a decree, those people are not getting credit from any other source. If they are to go to commercial banks and cooperatives, then the possibility of financing them is limited or nil. The credit worthiness of the people are being continuously questioned. Therefore, the Minister is asked to establish rural banks immediately.....

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The zonal banks are meant for the farmers. These banks are meant for the small and marginal farmers, as also artisans. We have already established 20 regional rural banks; and by the end of this year, we are expecting to have 30 more. We are asking them to expand their branches more vigorously. But at the same time, we will have to keep in mind that we have to take care of the problems of the six hundred thousand villages. That is the enormity of the problem. I am suggesting that if we can build up the cooperative credit societies in a big way within the shortest possible time, to some extent the problem can be taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are now taking up Private Members' Business. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagpur): Can the small farmers, those who are also viable farmers—small, medium or landless people—also join the farmers' service societies and get loans from the rural banks? What is the position?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 3.30 p.m. The hon. Member can leave the matter here and put his question on Monday. (*Interruptions*).

We are now taking up the Private Members' Business. (*Interruptions*). We will now take it up. Mr. Krishna Chandra Pandey.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं "कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के 64वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 12 मई, 1976 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th May, 1976."

The motion was adopted

15.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION re: RESTORATION FREEDOM PROVIDED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now have the Resolution by Mr. A.K. Gopalan. It has been moved; and the speech also concluded. But we still have 1 hr. 59 minutes. Now, are you moving your amendment, Mr. B. V. Naik?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Yes, Sir.

That in the Resolution,—

add at the end—

"within a period of six months of holding an opinion poll in the country on the issue of emergency." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir. I am also moving it.

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"but these steps should be taken gradually and with caution in such a manner that the good sense of discipline, restraint, responsibility and self-confidence generated after the Emergency in the country may continue and may not subside." (2)

I also suggest that those who have moved the amendments, should be allowed to speak first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a chance to speak. Now Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It is most unfortunate that our party leader, Comrade A. K. Gopalan could not speak on the Resolution which he had moved on 30th April. He was very much eager to express his opinion on the present situation and for that purpose, he wanted to take this opporunity. But

because of his ill-health, he had to leave Delhi and could not be present to-day. On his behif, I convey the feelings which he had expressed to me the other day. He was very much pained to see the situation which is deteriorating daily as far as the political and economic matters are concerned. He wanted to deal with the various aspects, although in a very limited manner, i.e., within the jurisdiction or purview of the Resolution that has been moved by him. The Resolution which has been moved by Mr. Gopalan is very simple. Both inside and outside this House, the members of the ruling party as also others, have stated that for the development and economic progress of our country, people's participation and involvement are necessary. For that a situation has to be created, an atmosphere has to be created so that the people in a free country, in a free society may express their opinions and views in respect of the policies that might be adopted by the Government from time to time, as well as the grievances of the people. But what do we see? We see that the personal liberty of the citizens of our country at perpetual stake in the name of emergency, which was imposed ten months back, in the month of June 1975 Since then Government could not bring a single case to show that the emergency was necessary. Before that, in 1971, for external reasons emergency was imposed. Again it was said in June 1975 that for internal reasons, because there was a conspiracy to topple the legally elected Government, emergency was necessary. But from the situation that developed afterwards, it is now established that the Government has no case to prove the allegations that were brought against the opposition leaders, or some elements who under various pretexts, it was said, wanted to create a situation which would help them to replace the Government even by violent means. That has not been proved at all. These are all mere motivated allegations. Had the Government any facts to establish or substantiate these allegations, they could have very well brought them in the House, or in a court of law, against those persons against whom they had allegations. But that has not been done, and that will never be done. On the other hand, the attitude of the Government now seem to be that they will continue the emergency in perpetuity. Nobody knows when it will be lifted.

In the mean time, taking advantage of the emergency, the Government or the ruling party have snatched away all the rights that are enshrined in articles 14, 19, 21 and 22 of the Constitution. Even though ours is not a socialist Constitution still whatever little right or liberty has been given by it has been taken away by the Government under the pretext of the emergency. Further, they are using these powers in a most pernicious manner. Even for the steps to be taken in respect of family planning, people are arrested under MISA. Incidents after incidents took place in Delhi and these were blatant instances of autocratic nature of the ruling party. Forcible sterlisation had been adopted. There is no remedy in these matters. A recent judgment of the Supreme Court, has given blank powers to the executive to detain anybody for any reason or without any reason for any time they want under any pretext. So, the doors of the court are now closed to any individual who wants to seek justice and protection at the hands of the judiciary. Taking advantage of this, Government is taking any measure they like in respect of anything as may be suitable to them.

The persons who are minting money from big industries and trade are now standing in a queue to praise the Prime Minister as well as her party. The Government is also asserting that the situation has completely changed, that discipline has come back and so on. If that is so, why continue the emergency? The Prime Minister herself has been saying on many occasions that we are now out of chaos, that we are now out of danger, that only the discipline that has been restored must be maintained. Not only the Prime Minister, even the businessmen and industrial magnates are saying it.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Here in Delhi, only a few days back, Mr. B. M. Birla, who is the Chairman of the Committee for the Jubilee Celebrations of the FICCI which will take place next year, has, on beaif of the business community and the industrialists, sent invitations to the foreign business magnates to come over to India and see with their own eyes how the situaion is favourable for investment in our country

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps the foreign invitees are those with whom we have got collaboration.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I do not think so.

Only a few days back it appeared in the newspapers that they have sent invitations, and the Government has consented that this sort of invitation should be sent, and that the foreigners also have agreed to come.

If it is so, if everything is now in order, if there is no chaos in the country, why are you continuing these emergency powers and snatching away the fundamental rights and the civil liberty under the pretext of the emergency? Whey there is no freedom of Press?

In this Resolution, it has been mentioned that if you really mean that our country should prosper, we should achieve economic development, then the participation of the people in the economic programme is necessary as well as their involvement. How can there be any involvement of the people who are ruled by the draconian laws like MISA and other pernicious laws for which they have no protection even in a Court of Law? This question must be answered. The situation now is such that the emergency powers that are being exercised are not necessary and so the emergency must be withdrawn. All those persons who have been detained for a long time, without trial should be released, and the rights which have been curtailed in the case of the workers, political parties and other democratic, organisations should be restored. It is most regrattable that workers peasants and other democratic masses have no right to hold any meeting, even the meetings in the halls are not permitted. Only the Ruling Party and their allies can hold meetings. All those who do not see eye to eye with the Ruling Party have no righ to hold any meeting,—this right should be restored to them. People's voice is gagged and they cannot criticise the policies of the Government in any respect. If they do so, they will not be allowed to hold any meeting.

The Government is talking so much about the 20-point economic programme. We have no quarrel with the Government about it although we do not have any illusion that. The basic problems of the country cannot be solved even if the 20-point economic programme is fulfilled 100 per cent. Still we can say that as far as land reforms and the removal of poverty of the rural population is concerned, as far as the rural indebtedness is concerned, as far as distribution of land to the poor and landless peasants are concerned, we are 100 per cent in support of them, but what about hundreds of our party and mass organisation workers who are working for the cause of the rural people? Now they are under arrest. You are not allowing ordinary people to take part or play their role in the economic matters So, I say that your 20-point economic programme and its achievements are nothing but a hoax. Up till now, what is your performance? What is the result of land reforms for which several Chief Ministers were called here, and who gave different views of statements? Ultimately, the Prime Minister had to say that the land-reform programme had not been taken up seriously by the State Governments in almost all the States.

Not only this is the case with land reforms, but it is also the case with production in various industries. The whole country is in the grip of an economic crisis. There is recession. There is no demand of cloth in our

internal market. So, there is stock-piling in the cotton mills. The Government is giving concession after concession to big industrialists just as in the case of jute magnates. Total export duty has been withdrawn on jute exports and total excise duty has been withdrawn on jute products and cash subsidy for export has been given. Still, the jute companies are making the plea that more concessions should be given to them. They are now resorting to reducing the production to the maximum extent. This clan of people is in support of the 20-point programme and the emergency. Otherwise, if you go round the country *in cognito*, you will find to what extent the people are dissatisfied.

You will remember, in this House, we debated on the question of demands of the loco running staff. They were called here some days back. Only six of them were coming, some from Assam, some from West Bengal and some from the south. After they reached here, they were arrested under MISA. The reasons have not been given Mr Qureshi was asked, what were the reasons, but he said, he did not know. It was on his notice that they came here How will the workers have any confidence in their collective bargaining and negotiations, bipartite or tripartite?

In the H.M.T., eight leaders of the recognised union have been arrested under the MISA. The reasons have not been given. The Government is not bound to give reasons. The courts have given a green signal. Our party leaders, two MPs and other MPs of the other opposition parties are rotting in jail. A new tactic has been adopted. You will be horrified to know. I know, the Congress Members also will be ashamed to know that this herious method is being adopted everywhere. The persons are arrested by the police and they are taken to the *thana* and they are beaten to death even. This has taken place only a few days back in Raniganj in West Bengal. We have got the information that one worker has been beaten to death in the police lock up in the same area.

In this way, you cannot expect any success of your 20-point programme So, I say, you must withdraw the Emergency; you must release the detenus and you must see that the civil liberty is restored to the fullest extent, that the democratic rights are restored and freedom of Press guaranteed so that the people may participate in the economic and democratic programme in a democratic manner.

This is my submission

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : माननीय सभापति जी, श्री ए० के० गोपाल द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष विचार के लिये रखा गया है उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूं। जो बातें इस प्रस्ताव मे रखी गई हैं वह कोई नई नहीं है इन के ऊपर चर्चा जिस समय से आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा देश मे की गई है तब से बराबर किसी न किसी रूप मे होती रही है। उन्हो ने उसी बात को फिर सदन के सामने चर्चा के लिये रखा है। प्रस्ताव के अनुसार जिन व्यक्तियों को, जिन सगठनो को, जिन राजनितिक दलों को अबैध ठहराया गया है और उस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार जिन की अनुचित राजनितिक क्रियायें रोक दी गई है। तथा जो लोग इमर्जेन्सी के संबंध मे राजनितिक कैदी की हैसियत से बन्द कर दिये गये थे, उनकी उन की स्वतन्त्रता पुन: वापस की जाये।

दूसरी बात जो प्रस्ताव मे रखी गई है, वह यह है कि प्रेस के ऊपर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद वे प्रतिबन्ध हटा लिये जाये और यह सब इस उद्देश्य से किया जाये जिससे कि विकास कार्यो मे इन का भाग लेने अवसर प्राप्त हो।

[श्री वी० आर० शुक्ल]

देखना यह है कि आपातकालीन स्थिति के पहले देश की हालत क्या थी क्यों यह लागू की गई थी और इस स्थिति के लागू करने के पश्चात देश में कोई नुमायां सुधार हुए या देश की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनितिक दशा जो खराब हो गई थी, उस में कोई सुधार आया है जिस के कारण इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाये । यह सर्वविदित सत्य है कि जिस समय इमर्जेन्सी लागू की गई थी, उस से पहले देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण, एक ऐसा माहौल पैदा कर दिया गया था जिस में सामान्य जीवन चलना मुश्किल हो गया था। मजदूर कल कारखानों में काम नहीं कर पाते थे, हमारे मित्र और उन की पार्टी के लोग जो कहने के लिये तो मार्कसिस्ट और लेनिनिस्ट हैं लेकिन मजदूरों के हित में काम न कर के किसी दूसरे राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में अपना समय हमेशा लगाया करते हैं। मई 1974 में सारे देश में जब रेलवे की हड़ताल हुई, जब सत्यनिष्ठ और कर्तव्यनिष्ठ कर्मचारी अपने काम पर जाने से रोक दिये जाते थे, तब उन के घरों में हड़ताली कर्मचारी जा कर उपद्रव का वातावरण पैदा करते थे जब कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटी मे छात्र इम्तिहान नहीं दे पाते थे, जब प्रोफेसरों के ऊपर चाकू चलाये जाते थे, पुलिस को विद्रोह की आग में भड़काया जाता था और आखिर में जब रामलीला मैदान में 25 जून 1975 को मीटिंग की गई, तो उस में खुली चुनौती इस बात की दी गई और सेना के आदमियों से, सशस्त्र पुलिस के आदमियों से इस बात का आवाहन किया गया कि आप लोग बगावत कर दीजिये और देश में एक अराजकता का वातावरण फैला दीजिये, उस समय गवर्नमेंट के सामने क्या चारा रह गया था सिवाय इस के कि जो लोग इस किस्म का हिंसा, उपद्रव और अराजकता का प्रचार करते हों और जिन के द्वारा अराजकता का वातावरण देश में फैलता हो, उन्हें जेल खाने की बड़ी दीवारों के अन्दर भेज दिया जाये। चुनाचे वही हुआ।

जब देश में पार्लियामेंटरी इंस्टीटयूशनन्स के ऊपर इस किस्म का खतरा होता है, तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि मामूली कानून से उस का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है ? क्या ये बड़े बड़े लीडर जो अपने आप को देश का गणमान्य नेता मानते हैं वे कोई साधारण आदमी नहीं है और उन के पीछे दस, बीस, पचास, सौ और हजार आदमी चलने वाले होते हैं उन के खिलाफ ताजीरात ए हिन्द के मातहत जो दफायें हैं उन में कार्यवाही हो सकती है और क्या उस से देश में शान्ति की व्यवस्था हो सकती थी। तो बड़े आदमी के लिये, बड़े लीडर के लिये बड़े कानून की आवश्यकता है। शेर को मारने के लिये दूसरे हथियार होते हैं और मच्छर को मारने के लिये दूसरे औजार होने हैं। इसलिये इस आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई, जोकि बिल्कुल संवैधानिक है। इस संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि जब देश में आन्तरिक खतरा पैदा हो जाये और देश की व्यवस्था छिन्न भिन्न होने का खतरा हो, तो उस समय राष्ट्रपति का पूरा संवैधानिक अधिकार है कि वह आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा करे। चुनाचे इस कांस्टीटयूशन के मुताबिक इस अपने संविधान के मुताबिक इस आपतकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई और जब घोषणा की गई, अब जब घोषणा की गई, और बहुत से लोग आंतरिक सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत बंद कर दिये गये। आप कहते हैं कि मुकद्दमा क्यों नहीं चलाते ? जनाबेमन, आपके कारनामे गवर्नमेंट की फाइल में मौजूद हैं। (व्यवधान) फाइल मैंने नहीं देखी है। किसी दिन फाइल को दिखाने का मौका होगा तो आपको पता चलेगा। आप जानते हैं कि सार्वजनिक हित में यह आवश्यक नहीं कि

उनको अभी दिखाया जाय। आप लोग चुपके से, छिपकर जाइये और देखिये कि लोगों की जनभावनाएं क्या है। जो लीडर गिरफ्तार हैं, जो जेलखानों में बंद हैं, उनसे मिल कर अभी भी उनके लोग गलत अफवाहें फैला रहे हैं, उपद्रवों की भावनाएं उसे जित कर रहे हैं। वे पर्चे छपवा कर बंटवाते हैं। अगर शीशा टूट नहीं गया है तो उस शीशे के सामने खड़े हो कर देखिये कि आप यहां क्या कहते हैं बाहर क्या करते हैं? अब भी विद्रोह भड़काने की कोशिश की जा रही है। आप बड़ौदा का केस देखिये, इतने दिन एमरजैंसी को लगे हो गये, केरल में देखिये, वहां पर विस्फोटक पदार्थ एक जगह से दूसरी जगह रेलवे के जरिये से भेजने का प्रयत्न किया गया। यह प्रयास तब किया गया जब कि प्रधान मंत्री बनारस जाने वाली थी।

16 hrs.

आप देख रहे हैं कि बांगलादेश में क्या हुआ? वहां के राष्ट्रपिता जिसने देश को आजाद कराया, के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया गया? अगर वहां पर अपातकालीन स्थिति लागू हो गयी होती, अगर वहां की गवर्नमेंट स्वतंत्र होती तो इस तरह की स्थिति वहां पैदा नहीं होती। (व्यवधान) वहां एमरजैन्सी थी भी तो वह दूसरे किस्म की थी। जिस तरह से यहां जिम्मेदारी के साथ लगायी गयी, उस तरह से वहां नहीं लगायी गयी थी। वहां पर पार्लियामेंटरी इंस्टीट्यूशन नहीं थी। यहां पर भटटाचार्य जी कहते हैं कि यहां पर शहरी आजादी नहीं है, लोगों को जेलखानों में बंद कर दिया जाता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि जब से एमरजैंसी लागू हुई है आपके मुंह पर कोई ताला नहीं लगाया गया। आप कितनी ही सख्त और कड़वी बात यहां कर सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) आपकी तकरीरें अखबारों में छपती हैं। जितनी तकरीरें आपकी छपती हैं उससे कम हमारी छपती हैं। आकाशवाणी पर जितना आप लोगों का नाम आता है, उससे कम हम लोगों का आता है। आप कैसे कहते हैं कि प्रैस की आजादी नहीं है।

आप कलकारखानों को देखिये। जितना माल उनमें बनता था, उसमें बढौतरी हो गयी है। मार्क्सिस्टस होने के नाते आप कहते हैं कि रिसेशन अर्थात मंदी की हालत पैदा हो गयी है। यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होता है। देश में इतना उत्पादन बढ गया है, इतना कपड़ा पैदा कर दिया गया है, इतना अन्न पैदा कर दिया गया है कि अब कहीं अभाव का वातावरण ही नहीं है, स्केअरसिटि का एटमास्फिअर नहीं है। कतार की कतारों में लोग खड़े रहते थे कि लोगों को चीजे नहीं मिलती थीं। लोगों को अब यह विश्वास हो गया है कि चीजें उपलब्ध है लिहाजा वे इस बात की परवाह नहीं करते कि चीजें जल्दी से खरीद लेनी चाहिएं।

जब इंफ्लेशन का वातावरण था, जब मुद्रास्फीति का वातावरण था तब भी आप सरकार के खिलाफ थे, आज चीजें मिल रही हैं तब भी आप उसके खिलाफ हैं। जब हड़ताल होती थी, तब भी खिलाफ थे, जब हड़ताल नहीं होती हैं तब भी खिलाफ हैं। इस देश में आपको समझाने का प्रयास करना मिथ्या प्रयास है। आप उन आदिमयों के स्वर्ग में विचरण कर रहे हैं जहां पर एक भला और बुद्धिजीवी आदमी विचरना पुनासिब नहीं समझेगा। आपका स्थान कहीं दूसरी जगह पर है।

अब रह गयी बात कि आपातकालीन स्थिति को वापस ले लिया जाय। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्यों वापस ले लिया जाय? इसलिए वापस ले लिया जाय कि आप लोगों को भड़काएं, कलकारखानों में मजदूरों को कहें कि हड़ताल करो, लड़कों को कहें कि छुरा और चाकू चलायें इन्ही कारणों से आप चाहते हैं कि इस स्थिति को वापस किया जाये। (व्यवधान) जब देश में अनुशासन अच्छे तरीके से आ जायेगा तो उस समय इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। हमारे शास्त्री जी कोई सलाह की बात करें हम लोग उसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि ये फासिस्टों के खिलाफ हैं, ये वास्तव में

[श्री वी० आर० शुक्ल]

एंटी फासिस्ट हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि देश में प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद फूले फले ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री की सलाह पर तो गौर किया जा सकता है । लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि इतने भारी व्यापक आन्दोलन में अगर कहीं कोई भूल हो गई है तो उस की तरफ वह तवज्जह दें और उसको दुरुस्त करें । माननीय सदस्य भी उसकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिला सकते हैं और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय उसको दुरुस्त करेंगे । लेकिन यह कहना कि सारे देश में सभी आदमी गलत गिरफ्तार हुए हैं ठीक नहीं है । आपने यहां का हाल देखा ही था । जीरो आवार शुरू हो कर चार बजे तक चलता था । आप लोग हल्ला बहुत किया करते थे । स्पीकर की बात को नहीं सुनते थे, मिनिस्टर की अपील पर ध्यान नहीं देते थे । अब कितना उमदा और बढिया सब काम चल रहा है । अब आप भी अच्छी बातें कहते हैं, हम भी अच्छी बातें कहते हैं । स्पीकर साहब आपको ठिकाने से सुनते हैं । बहुत ज्यादा शुद्ध और स्वस्थ वातावरण है । इसको और कुछ दिनों तक कायम रहने दीजिये । अनुशासन पूरी तरह से जम जाने दीजिये ।

आप ने कहा कि विकास के कामों में आपको शरीक करना है तो यह आजादी फिर वापिस कर दी जाए । मैं कहना चाहता हूं विकास का काम बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है । स्मगलर सब जेलों में हैं । बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लैंड रिफार्म्ज का जहां तक सवाल है भूमि वितरण का काम बहुत तेजी से चल रहा है । बंधुआ मजदूरों का कर्जा माफ कर दिया गया है । तमाम अच्छे अच्छे काम हो रहे हैं आप इन में शिरकत करें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । आप शिरकत नहीं करेंगे तो हम आपके मुहताज नहीं है । आपको शिरकत के लिए देश आपकी प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर सकता है । देश बड़ी तेजी के साथ इनकलाबी दौर में से गुजर रहा है । अच्छे अच्छे काम होंगे इसका आप इत्मीनान रखिये । अगर आपको डिसएप्वाइंटमेंट होता है तो आप खुद बैठ कर अफसोस मना लें देश आपके साथ नहीं है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : जो संकल्प पेश हुआ है उस में मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट पेश किया है जो इस तरह है :

"but these steps should be taken gradually and with caution in such a manner that the good sense of discipline, restraint, responsibility and self-confidence generated after the Emergency in the country may continue and may not subside."

26 जून को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और राष्ट्रपति जी ने घोषणा करते हुए कोई खुशी जाहिर नहीं की । उन्होंने साफ साफ कहा था कि हैवी हार्ट के साथ हम यह घोषणा कर रहे हैं । किसी भी प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करने वाली सरकार या पार्टी को आर्टिकल 352 काम में लाने से खुशी नहीं हो सकती है और न हमें है । देश को बचाना था और उसको रास्ते पर लाना था । इस काम में आपका सहयोग भी अपेक्षित है । आप भी देश को बचा सकते हैं । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कई इंटरव्यू दिए हैं अखबार वालों को । जो प्रश्न उन से पूछा गया और जो उन्होंने उसका उत्तर दिया वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । आप देखिए प्रश्न और उत्तर को ।

"Question: Do you think that the opposition was out to destroy the country?

Answer: During the railway strike, the leader of the strike openly said: 'Well, if the steel mills close for so long, if Railways stop for ten days, or something else stops so long, the Government will be paralysed and we shall be able to create a new situation."

मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन देश में एक ऐसी आवाज पैदा की गई और कहा

गया कि इस गवर्नमेंट को और इस व्यवस्था को ठप्प करना चाहते है। इससे क्या नुकसान होता है —

"There was stone-throwing, there was arson, beating up people and an atmosphere of indiscipline. I think the most dangerous thing for any country is to spread what the British call alarm and despondency... I think that is the greatest danger to any country, specially to a country of India's size and diversity and the enormous problems we face."

आज देश मे 114 मिलियन टन अनाज पदा हो गया, एनर्जी का उत्पादन बढ़ गया, कोयले का उत्पादन बढ गया, कपड़ा ज्यादा पैदा हो गया, विद्यार्थी कालेजेज में जाने लगे और आप में भी अनुशासन आ गया। आप भी अनुशासन के साथ बात करने लगे। लेकिन अभी तक अपोजिशन वाले गाली देते थे और समझते थे कि हमारा काम हल हो गया। तुलमोहन राम वाली बात पर 26 लाख रुपया खर्च हो गया, यहां एक महीने बहस होती रहे, पार्लियामेन्ट चल नहीं पाती था। हमारे स्पीकर साहब को दवाई की गोली लेनी पड़ती थी, उनके सिरदर्द हो जाता था। आपने कहा कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कुछ नही हुआ, तो इसमें क्या बात है जो प्रस्ताव रखा है—

"The House is of the opinion that in order to make it possible for the people to be involved in the democratic process.."

आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में सारी असेम्बली चल रही हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर पापुलर कमेटी बनी हुई हैं, पंचायतें चल रही हैं। कहीं मुझे समझ नहीं आया कि काम नहीं हो रहा है।

कुछ लोगों ने बिहार में हमला किया, काम को अपने हाथ में किया गया, चुनींदा लोगों को हटाया गया। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट तो आज भी चल रही है, डैमोक्रेसी है काम ठीक चल रहा है, बराबर यहां भी समय से काम होता है, क्वेश्चन अवर होता है, आप अपनी बातें भी कहते हैं, सारी बातों पर डिस्कशन होता है।

डैवलपमेंट एक्टीविटीज में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने बार-बार कहा है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम कांग्रेस का नहीं है, 58 करोड़ जनता के लोगों का है। उसकी कमेटीज में सबको लिया गया है, आपको मालूम होगा। मेरा ख्याल है, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की कमेटी के मेम्बर डा० रानेन सैन भी होंगे, शास्त्री जी भी होंगे।

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) मुझे नहीं रखा गया है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : शास्त्री जी नहीं होंगे तो उनके कोई बड़े भाई पंडितजी होंगे। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर हर पार्टी के वाई नुमाइन्दों को लिया जा रहा है, तालुक लैवल पर कमेटी बनी है।

जो संकल्प रखा गया है, उसमें तीन बातें रखी गई हैं। तो अभी पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी कायम है, राज्यों में विधान सभायें चल रही हैं, पंचायतें चल रही हैं, म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड का इलैक्शन होता है, सब काम चल रहा है। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में आज सभी लोग सक्रिय हैं और सब काम में लगे हुए हैं।

मैंने संशोधन यह रखा है कि देश में जो अनुशासन आ गया है, जो संयम आ गया है, अगर यह कायम रह सके तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार को वह कदम उठाने चाहिएं ताकि देश और गति से बढ सके। लेकिन अगर कुछ दलों और व्यक्तियों को हरकतों और काम करने के तरीकों में सुधार न हुआ, तो इमरजेंसी को

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

हटाना सम्भव न होगा। मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि इमर्जेंसी को अभी हटा दिया जाये। हर एक काम ढंग से होना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम ने जो प्राप्त किया है, हम उस को खो दें।

इमरजेंसी के बाद देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में अनुशासन कायम हुआ है। पालयामेंट का काम अच्छी तरह चल रहा हैं। और विरोधी दल उस में भाग ले रहे हैं। क्या माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि देश में फिर वह वातावरण पैदा कर दिया जाये, जिस में लोगों को गालियां दी जायें और चरित्र-हनन किया जाये।

जहां तक प्रैस का सम्बन्ध है, सब अखबारों में खबरें और अर्टिकल छप रहे हैं, रचनात्मक सुझाव छप रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों को सिर्फ यह तकलीफ है कि उन की गालियां नही छप रही हैं। कुछ लोग सिर्फ इस लिए डेमोक्रेसी और स्वतंत्रता की मांग करते हैं कि वे दूसरों को गालियां दे सकें। मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि नेताओं को दो चार गालियां दे कर सूरमा बनने की आदत न डालें। वह आदत गलत है। हमें यह भावना पैदा करनी चाहिए कि वह देश सब का हैं और इस के विकास के लिए सब को सहयोग देना चाहिए।

मैंने अपना एमेंडमेंट बहुत सोच-समझ कर पेश किया है। इस को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हम ने इस अवधि में जो अनुशासन पैदा किया है, जो प्रगति की है, उस मे रुकावट नहीं पड़नी चाहिए। अगर कोई कहे कि आनन्द मार्ग या आर० एस० एस० पर से बैन को हटा दिया जाये तो यह नहीं हो सकता है। आज भी जन संघ, कांग्रेस (ओ) और सी० पी० आई० आदि राजनैतिक दलों पर कोई बैन नहीं है। सब पार्टियां काम करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं, और वे काम कर रही हैं। हां, जिन पार्टियों की कार्यवाहियां देश के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हो चुकी हैं, उन पर बैन लगाया गया है।

हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा है और वह और आगे बढ़ेगा। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की डिमांडज पर डिसकशन के समय यह प्रकट हो चुका है कि खेती, कामर्स और इन्डस्ट्री आदि सब क्षेत्रों में विकास हुआ है। देश में जो अनुशासन आ चुका है, उस को कायम रखना चाहिए।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Gopalan's Resolution has provided the much needed opportunity to review the situation. I am sorry he is not here to place his viewpoints. As far as I have been able to understand, the whole situation continues to be surcharged with fear, apprehension and suspense completely immobilising the people. This Resolution urges upon the Government to defreeze the situation and create such conditions that people may take part enthusiastically in the developmental processes and developmental activities.

The declaration of emergency in June last, followed by the arrest of some of the important Members of Parliament, imposition of curbs on the press, on account of its suddenness and ruthless finesse, administered a shock to the people and the normal activities have gone into a low key. Despite the whipped up people's interest and co-operation in the implementation of the 20-point programme, people are still on the ring side, whatever may be contention of the ruling party. The majority of the people and also the intelligencia, a large part of them, are politically indifferent and passive as they want to save their skin and they are keeping quiet.

I heard the speeches made by my friend Shri B. R. Shukla and Shri M. C.

Daga justifying the imposition of the emergency. I do not want to enter a caveat. Whatever justification there might have been, there can be none now to keep the political leaders in jail. Can you seriously contend that Shri Morarji Desai or some of our important public leaders were really obstructing the onward march of our country to progress? If at all they could be blamed for anything, that would be for showing unhappiness, dis-satisfaction and restiveness at the slow pace of progress.

The other day Shri Om Mehta, in an interview in Maxico to a newspaper known as "Excelsior" admitted that a large number of persons had been taken as political prisoners after the declaration of emergency in June last. But he said, that most of them had now been released; only those believing in terrorist methods were still under detention. I want to submit to this House. can you seriously say that Shri Morarji Desai believes in violence for that matter Shri Shyamnandan Mishra or Shri Piloo Mody or many of our colleagues in Parliament and many of our friends who are in jail. I am not pleading for those people or parties who believe in violence. But I am pleading for those persons who believe in non-violence. They do not believe in violence. Can it be contended that if they are released. they will immediately organise such groups or violent activities as would thwart the working of the Government or subvert it? Can you put forward that plea? Yes. they have been blamed for organising demonstrations. Their presence might have been an encouragement to the people who were dissatisfied with the policies and progress, to organise demonstrations and to hold public meetings. Those conditions do not exist now even on Government showing. They themselves say that things have improved and the country is progressing fast. Lot of gains have been made and I do not think that if they are released from jail they will immediately start putting road blocks in the way.

My hon. friend Mr. Daga said that the Government believed in democracy and still believes in democracy. But in a democracy they should realise that there is room for debate and dialogue.

I concede that in a democracy the decision of the majority has to be accepted and it has to be implemented. Their decision should be binding on the minority. But, there can always be room for difference of opinion, in regard to the methods and manner of implementation.

My friend Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya asked ,if the officers make mistakes then who will point out those mistakes to them. I agree with him. Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya brought to the notice of the House how your family planning programme is being implemented. Even the Government leaders have to express their resentment at the way the family planning programme is being implemented.

Therefore, I say, even those people who are charged with implementation of the programme could make mistakes. They can also be guilty of the errors of commission and omission. And who will bring these to the notice of the Government?

So, the opposition has always got a role to play. If the opposition is pointing out such things, they are not obstructing the working of the Government, nor the implementation of your programmes.

In fact, as my friend, Shrfi Bhattacharyya told you, we are not opposed to the 20-point Economic Programme. But certainly, we will be able to tell you where the mistakes are in the matter of implementation itself. But, unfortunately, the Government has created an atmosphere of "conformism" with all the implications and concomitants. In such a situation, there is a great scope for bureaucratic bungling with possible consequence of sufferings to the people. Who will bring this thing to your notice?

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

The style of administration is changing; and it is becoming more and more personalised. The ruling party and its allies alone are permitted to hold meetings and propagate their views. The press is under curb and Press people are so frightened that it is not even possible for them to offer their reasonable and constructive comments on a national issue like the proposal to amend the Constitution. Worse cannot organise any meetings to educonnot organise any meetings to educate people on issues of great moment to the country. The Supreme Court has given its decision whereby was *malafide* arrests cannot be challenged And this is a licence to police officers to undulge in highhandedness. They can do anything and the people can be arrested under MISA Nothing can be done by us. We cannot even bring that to the notice. The people are working under a great handicap because their civil and political rights have been curbed. If we cannot place the other side of the picture, the result would be that the whole democratic value will suffer. Why are you having this press curb? If there is press curb, you cannot allow free expression of opinion or speech. It is generally said that once there is press curb, free expression of opinion is not allowed as such because of the fear of the truth being told.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI SATYANDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Sir, I am speaking on behalf of four parties. I must also have my views. So, I must have five more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You carry on.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I was saying that the opposition parties were not being allowed any chance to hold meetings; you are not allowing free expression of opinion. You are afraid of having afree press because it is held that by allowing freedom of expression to the papers, the truth will be told.

16.29 hrs

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHI AZAD *in the Chair*]

A free press means that it should be in a position to place the facts before the people.

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government is permitting meetings to be held by the opposition only on conditions that they do not criticise the emergency; they do not speak against the national leadership. Even on these conditions, the other State Governments are not going to allow the meetings to be held by the Opposition Party. We are not opposed to any kind of curb on press or any reasonable restriction nor do we want licence to them. I should not be understood to be opposed to any kind of restriction. We want reasonable restrictions, but not a total gag as it is today. Let me tell you that if censorship is allowed to acquire some kind of character of permanence, it will tend to degenerate and instead of becoming a means of defending the society, it will become a weapon in the hands of authority for authoritarian rule, for arbitrary rule. My submission is that the conditions of the country are such that they do not justify the continuance of the press curb or prohibition against holding public meetings by the Opposition parties.

Sir, we are told that the Government have removed the press censorship. Certain instances have come to our knowledge—for example in Kerala —where our Working Committee passed a Resolution dissolving the Kerala unit and this news was given to the newspapers and the 'Matrabhumi' had actually composed this news and was going to the press when the Censor sent the instructions that it had to be cut out. It was done because Mr. Shankar Narain held a meeting on the next day that our Unit had merged with ruling Congress. In order to provide legitimacy

to that move in the public eye, you utilised this censorship. Therefore, my submission is that it will not be in your interest either to continue this kind of press curb by taking all our civil rights and liberties or if you continue to keep this, ultimately what will happen is that your own partymen will be afraid of acquainting the leadership with the truth that may be unfavourable or unpalatable. Then the leadership becomes insulated from the real opinion prevailing in the country and a sort of vaccuum surrounds the leadership, which it is difficult to penetrate. Then it will be difficult to differentiate that kind of leadership from totalitarian leadership and ultimately you will suffer. Press censorship will sap the faith of the people in your credibility. If press curb is continued, people will cease to have faith in what you say. This harms the ruler more than the ruled. People will not believe any statement made by you as it happened in Germany when France and England declared war and it was announced on German radio, people did not believe it. They thought it was another Goebbelian stunt because it came from German radio. Similarly, if people are not going to have correct information they could believe that what is being told is distilled information. They will cease to have faith in what you say and some of your good deeds will go unnoticed and it will utilimately harm the democratic policy for which you stand.

Therefore, my submission is that those conditions which might have justified the declaration of Emergency then do not exist now and you must at least release those people who do not beileve in violence, who are not expected to organise violent groups to thwart your working and subverting your Government and who are, on the other hand, expected to lend you support.

Sir, even as early as 23rd July, 1975 Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan had written to the Prime Minister saying that we do not have any quarrel with you in regard to 20-point programme and if you add only two more items to it, namely, the reform of electoral laws and steps to deal with ministerial corruption, all our colleagues, comrades and friends will not only accept it but will also work for it, they will extend their wholehearted co-operation and it will become a national movement and a national programme. That was the kind of assurance given to the Prime Minister then. I take this opportunity to tell you even today that the Opposition Parties are not against the twenty-point programme; they are not interesed in creating any obstacls in the implementation of the programme On the contrary, you will receive help from us. We will point out where the mistakes are in the process of implementation. The emergency cannot remain a permanent feature of any country. If you sincerely believe that you want to maintain the democratic structure and at the same time you want to take the country towards the socialist goal, you should create the necessary conditions immediately by releasing the leaders and restoring civil and political rights so that the pent-up energy of the people may be released and they may enthusiastically participate in it.

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी आप कितना समय लेंगे। ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : आधा घंटा।

सभापति महोदय: गोपालन जी जवाब देने के लिये नहीं हैं। माननीय राम सिंह जी, आप 10 मिनट लेंगे।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will put questions only on behalf of Shri Gopalan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not permissible—that I will see at that time.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इन्दौर) : सभापति जी, मैं इस संकल्प का सख्त विरोध करता हूं। प्रस्ताव की मंशा क्या है यह देखने की बात है। प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि "लोकतंत्रात्मक प्रक्रिया तथा विकास कार्य में भाग लेने के लिये"। और दूसरे वह कहते हैं कि "अपनी वैध राजनीतिक कार्यवाहियां जारी रखने के लिये।" मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि क्या 25 जून, 1975 के पहले वे विकास कार्य में लगे हुए थे और क्या उन की कार्यवाहियां जो कर रहे थे सब वैध थीं? जैसा इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि विकास कार्य और वैध कार्यवाहियां करने के लिये तो जो उन्होंने पहले कार्यवाहियां की होंगी और जो कर रहे होंगे वही करने वाले हैं, अथवा उन का हृदय परिवर्तन हुआ है या उन्हें ऐसा लगा है कि जो हम कर रहे थे वह गलत है? अगर ऐसा है तो उन्हें आम तौर से माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिये कि जो हम ने किया उसके लिये हमें क्षमा किया जाय तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन स्वयं जो विकास कार्य में विश्वास नहीं रखते, वैधानिक कार्य में विश्वास नहीं रखते, और वह इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव रखें, उस का तो सभी को विरोधी करना चाहिये। आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद आज जो परिस्थिति बनी है उस का देश की करोड़ों जनता स्वागत कर रही है और इस स्थिति को एक तरह का वरदान माना है। मैं गरीबों में रहने वाला आदमी हूं, उन में घूमता फिरता हूं और देखता हूं उन के मन में एक शंका अवश्य बनी हुई है कि कहीं सरकार अचानक इस इमरजेंसी को न हटा ले। उन को यही डर है। आम तौर से जो गरीब लोग हैं, रोजाना कमाने और खाने वाले हैं उन्हें बहुत चिन्ता होती है। मैं देखता था आपतकालीन स्थिति के पहले कि यह राजनीतिक पार्टियों के अनुयायी, सट्टे की दूकानें चलाते थे, कहीं होटल में और कहीं माल की दुकान में चलाते और जब एक गरीब कहीं से भी रुपया डेढ़ रुपया काम कर लाता था तो वह उसे अपनी बीवी के पास तक नहीं ले जा सकता था, वहीं उस से ये लोग छीन लिया करते थे। लेकिन आज जो वह गरीब कमा कर लाता है, रुपया, दो रुपया, सट्टा बंद होने से वह पैसा उस की बीवी के हाथ में जाता है। और कम से कम आधा भूखा-सूखा वह अपने दिन तो व्यतीत कर लेता है लेकिन उस वक्त केवल उसका काम यह होता था कि ऐसे लोगों के पद-चिन्ह पर चल कर उन के हो-हल्ले में शरीक हो जाना और थोड़ा सा चना मुरमुरा उस को खाने के लिये मिल जाता था।

ये भूलते क्यों हैं अपने कारखानों को। इन के कारखानों के कारण ही बंगाल की क्या हालत कर दी गई। बंगाल में आज भी कितने ही कारखाने बन्द पड़े हुए हैं। क्यों बन्द हैं वे कारखाने और चलते क्यों नहीं? इस का कारण यह है कि पेट दुखता है तो हड़ताल होती है, सिर दुखता है तो हड़ताल होती है। इन के कारनामे ऐसे हो रहे हैं लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज ये लोग जा कर वहां हड़ताल तो कराएं? आज मजदूर इन को सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मजदूरों को इन्होंने हड़ताल करा करा कर तबाह कर डाला। मजदूरों को तबाह किया, कारखानों को तबाह किया और सारे देश को तबाह किया। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की थोड़ी सी कमजोरी है। इस आपातकालीन स्थिति में इन्हें जितना कस सकते हों, उतना कसना चाहिए..(व्यवधान).. और अच्छी परिस्थिति बनानी चाहिए। आप मेरे यहां आइए। यहां डप डप करते हैं। संसद के बाहर आप बोल नहीं सकते हैं। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश में जितनी गुंडागर्दी थी वह थोड़ी सी तो खत्म हुई है लेकिन अभी भी कुछ है और उस का कारण यह है कि कुछ ऐसे राजनीतिक लोग दरवाजा बन्द कर के खिड़कियों में से मौका देख रहे हैं। इसलिए हमें सावधान रह कर अच्छी परिस्थितियां पैदा करनी होंगी। प्रजातन्त्र का

मतलब क्या है। प्रजातन्त्र का मतलब यह है कि ईमानदारी से मेहनत करो, कमाओ और खाओ। आप को भाषण करने से कौन रोकता है? लेकिन आप यह चाहते हैं कि यहां पर सभापति जी बैठे हों तो उन के आसन तक पहुंच जाना और उन के माइक को छीन लेना। आप यह चाहते हैं कि जब राष्ट्रपति जी भाषण दे रहे हों तो उन के आसन की तरफ लपकना और सत्ताधारी पार्टी को यह बताना कि हम यह गुंडागर्दी राष्ट्रपति जी के सामने भी कर सकते हैं। ऐसों के लिये जेल ही उपयुक्त स्थान है। जेल के बाहर ऐसे लोगों को रखना प्रजातन्त्र को खतरे में डालना है।

श्रीमन्, अगर आप आंकड़े उठा कर देखें तो गुंडागर्दी की कार्यवाहियां कितने प्रतिशत कम हुई हैं और बंगाल में ही कितनी कम हुई हैं। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले बंगाल के जूट मिलों के मजदूरों के बारे में ये चिल्ला रहे थे लेकिन उस बात को ये भूल गये कि 48 दिन की हड़ताल आप ने क्यों जूट मिलों में कराई थी और फिर सिर झुका कर उस को वापस क्यों ले लिया।

तो, श्रीमन्, मैं ज्यादा इस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है और संसद सदस्यों से यह निवेदन है कि यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, यह अच्छे इरादे से नहीं लाया गया है। यह देश के अन्दर जो अच्छी फिजा बनी है, उस फिजा को खराब करने के इरादे से लाया गया है और यह देश में एक खराब वातावरण बनाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव को सदन को ठुकरा देना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I shall take very little time. I am constrained to say that I am not in a position to support the resolution moved by Shri Gopalan for two simple reasons. One is that in that resolution there is a blanket demand for the withdrawal of all the repressive measures against all political parties and individuals. It is a well known fact that some parties which have been banned should have been banned long ago. Anand Marg is not a political party; but proutist party is a political party and it is a wing of anand marg and many Members of Parliament even do not know it.

Therefore, the demand that those parties also have to be legalised and given the freedom to work as they like is not, I think, democratic.

Secondly, in the resolution, it is implied that the promulgation of emergency was unwarranted. There also I do not agree. He speak of the American consiparcy; here in this House, we speak of the subversive activities of the agents of the United States and American imperialism who never took a kind attitude towards India and the Indian pattern of society. Sir, we also say that everywhere the role of the American Imperialists is to subvert the Governments and the States that are not prepared to toe the line of the American Imperialism. So, how can we say that there was no conspiracy of the American Imperialists to subvert the Indian democracy, whatever the democracy we have. Where is the proof that these things are happening? The same question was put to the President of Chile, Dr. Salvador Allende. In the U.N.O. the American Press correspondent said: "when you say that there is a conspiracy against the Government in Chile, where is the proof?" But the poor fellow could not prove it. But he proved it with his own life. Our neighbour, Bangabhandu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was told by his own people, his own party that there was a conspiracy, he did not believe it because there was no proof. But by sacrificing his own life and sacrificing the lives of his whole family, it was proved that there was conspiracy against that Government by the American Imperialists.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

The latest conspiracy is the threatened march of Maulana Bhashani to Farakka. So it is difficult for a Government to prove before the country that there are conspiracies both from outside and inside

Therefore, this Resolution has two major defects. Otherwise nobody likes people to be kept in detention. I am one of those persons, who, in the British days, were detained without trial several times and in those days by the Congress regime also, I was arrested five times and kept in detention without warrant. I have no love for detention without trial. But under the situation, under the world situation, when the Imperialists conspiracy is going on, one must be very cautious and one must not take the situation with complecency. But having said this, I have some points of agreement with Mr. Bhattacharyya and Mr. Sinha in the sense that the people have to be involved in whatever good measures the Government want to introduce in the country Mr. Bhattacharyya and Mr. Sinha have said that they have no opposition to the 20-point economic programme. It is good. They have also said that people have to be associated. I am quite in agreement with them. This is our feeling. I am speaking on behalf of our Party that people are not fully involved in the programmes by the Government, by the bureaucratic machinery that exists today in India. There is no denying this fact If the people could be involved not only in the 20-point economic programme but in some other programmes also, we could be successful there also. We are now seeing the working class under attack. We see that the big business people who refuse to produce more for the country, who want to produce only for profit, are not being hauled up But the members of the working class are being hauled up. There is no denying the fact that in certain States or rather in most of the States, the working class do not have any right to hold meetings. Even the Communist Party of India which is wedded to this principle and which has supported the Government in so far as certain matters are concerned, is not permitted to hold meetings in most parts of India. In Delhi, our Party was refused permission to hold the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party in India. The working class meetings are not allowed. In Delhi, the Mayday was observed not at the gates or the street corners, but they had to be observed inside the offices. Who is responsible for this? If the working class ask today why we are not allowed to hold the meetings, what is the reply to that? The 1st of May was observed as a public holiday in West Bengal. I must say that in spite of the defects in the West Bengal Government, I congratulate them because there is no prohibition over the meetings or the demonstrations. Even the demonstrations held by the CPM are never obstructed. In spite of the other criticisms that may be levelled against the West Bengal Government, there is a certain amount of liberty there. Why should not the Delhi Administration or the Governments of Maharashtra and other States do it? Even Members of Parliament like Shri Ramavatar Shastri have been arrested more than once in Bihar. Members of our party in Bihar and in many other places have been arrested. Some of our party members are still in jail. Many workers who are associated with the AITUC have been arrested and kept in jail for quite a long time. Is this the way to involve the workers in nation-building work?

About press censorship, it has been pointed out by our Group Leader, Shri Indrajit Gupta, how stupidly and bureaucratically press censorship is imposed. We have a daily newspaper in Calcutta on which press censorship is imposed. Our editor violated it and ultimately it has come

to a stage where we have been asked to explain why it was done and our people have to say, "We have done it in the interests of the country and the people. We are prepared to face the court of law." In Delhi, our weekly newspaper *New Age* has been threatened more than once that it is violating press censorship. What is the violation? If we say something in favour of the 20-point economic programme, if we say something in support of the interest of the working class or the common people, if we say that the claims made by the government about distribution of land or household sites or land reforms lare are exaggerated press censorship will come over us! This is not the way that democracy should function. I would simply say that while I do not support this resolution because of the reasons I have already explained, yet there are many points in it which the government should consider. If this sort of press censorship and suppression of the workers and taking away of the democratic rights of the workers and the common people continue, the country cannot proceed forward and the principles for which the government stand or profess to stand cannot succeed. With these words, I am sorry I cannot support the resolution moved by Shri Gopalan.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, Shri Gopalan's resolution, in the operative parts, requests two things—that the political parties should be permitted to carry out their legitimate political activities and the press censorship especially imposed after the proclamation of the emergency and the recently adopted Press Acts should be repealed and the political prisoners should be released In regard to the first question the law under MISA states "illegitimate political activity." It is a bit of a confusing word. I have my own reservations as to what is legitimate and what is illegitimate. Is illegitimate activity equal to violence, loot, arson, murder plus the latest contribution to political activism by India, namely, bandh and gherao, which is a sort of collective denial of an individual's right and freedom by a group which arrogates to itself the right to arrest a person?

This group which is completely an illetimate association takes upon itself the right to do the things which the Constitution has cast upon the State machinery to do. Like a Police Office, they detain a person. I think these are not legitimate activities and the people who believe in these illegitimate activities cannot be said to be indulging in legitimate political activities and the parties which believe in these methods cannot be said to be legitimate political parties. It stands clear as crystal that these political parties, these political leaders who had once brought about the bandh of Bombay, bandh of Nagpur, bandh of the whole State of Maharashtra and bandh of the whole country—the day which we distinctly remember when we could not get even in the MP, Hostel in Western Court nothing to eat from morning till night because the bearers refused to serve us—cannot suppose to be indulging in legitimate political activities. I do not think that the time has come for such a level of radical democracy in our country whereunder some of these banned organisations, some of them with perverted leaders, less said about it the better, indulge in murder. We can understand that in a permissive society like that in the West Some individual mental abbrations are used for propagating the political system, the political ideology and the fascist pattern of Government A classical example not only for our country but for the whole world to take note of is the gruesome murders committed by Ananda Marga resulting in clear curdling stories of some persons who burnt himself after the example of buddhist monks in Vietnam At least, there is a strong reason to suspect that most of them had done it

[Shri B. V. Naik]

under the influence of dope, opium or whatever it is.

Next is the question of the freedom of the press or restoration of the *status quo ante*. As one who treated his entry in this august House as a great privelege and good fortune in life, the first shock that I got was that I was illegitimately elected in this House That was on the basis of the Russian ink which was brought up by Mr. Bal Thakerey. This democratically elected Government had to fight a legal battle for one year before the stigma of illegitimacy could be removed.

DR. RANEN SEN: The allegation was first made by Mr. Balraj Madhok

SHRI B V NAIK: But it was picked up by Mr Bal Thackery and was given lot of publicity in Bombay press. We were told that we had cheated the elecorates of this vast country. What our good friends in the Press gallery wee doing about it? Why were they shutting their eyes when some people perpetuated a malicious and vilifying propaganda? Were they sleeping? As they say in vernacular, a person who is sleeping can be awakened but they were pretending to be asleep. The mischief of the Press can be quoted hundred times On the Press Council Bill, I had to lose my temper about the case of that famous lady, Sumitra Desai, because of whom a Minister was dismissed from our Cabinet. It was only after six months that we came to know that the whole thing was a figment of imagination of an irresponsible Press. Leaving this sensational case, I will come to the less sensational one. I am very much satisfied with the publicity or less publicity that I get for all the hard work which I or Members like Mr. Daga do.

17 hrs.

We may get a mention in 1 line or 2 lines. But there is an even-handedness in this publicity. And we do not envy the Ministers like Mr. Mohsin getting a bigger coverage It does not matter. After all, we are doing these things for the sake of our bread and butter and for our constituency. But formerly, what happened? Any histrionics, any floor show—I am sorry to use that word—any tantrum or any dramatic act used to hit the headlines. Where did the hard work and burning of midnight oil by friends like Mr. Daga and Dr. Ranen Sen end up to? It got no publicity. It was blotted out Now everybody gets it evenly. This is socialism in practice. We are quite satisfied We do not want to hit the headlines and become star performers. Whatever ideas we sincerely put across to the extent that are acceptable, are reported—that so-and-so said such-and-such things

I am not worried, Sir, about our friends, good friends, personal friends —might be political adversaries I have also to admit with a great amount of honour that my dear friend Mr Piloo Mody has written to me; and it has come to me in a neat form. He has said that he is very happy there. I am very happy that he is so well treated. He has said that if I come to know how well he is treated, I would like to go in there myself. In other words, that is the treatment given to our political prisoners I say this on the basis of those who have come out; they have put on weight I hope Mr. Mody does not.

I would also say this. Maybe it is a personal point of view. As long as you control this mischief of the Press which magnifies, with a sort of a magnifying mirror, we are not worried if the political detenus, particularly our comrades in this House, are released. After all, the mischief was not even so much by the Members.

They were misled and given undue publicity by the Press. This is part and parcel of democracy; but that is a luxury of democracy which we, a poor country, cannot afford. We have to get on with the task of building up our nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a couple of minutes.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In defence of what I have to say about the amendment to the Resolution, I would say that I do not know anything about the sensational parts—viz. about family planning compulsions and other things. I have gone through the wording of the Resolution. By and large, people have come to accept Emergency. I am not giving a certificate to the administration there. But that fatigue with the lawlessness that had prevailed in our country, has been overcome. The few people who were detained and the few people whose liberties were deprived, have been well chosen. That does not mean that all is well with the world and that God is in His heaven I find that during the period of the Emergency, due to better labour-relations, the production of fertilizers, textiles and such other things in the Central sector has increased. But can the Minister of Home Affairs say with the same amount of confidence that the level of administration in every State Government has come up to the same expectations? Have we got facts and figures to show that in consonance with the picking up in the public sector and such other areas of the Centre, the State Governments also have gone ahead with the same amount of zeal? I would say that I have got my own reservations. Emergency has brought in certain good things; but I would like to quote my friend Mr Romesh Thapar from the issue of "Seminar". It is an invaluable contribution that he has been making to the nation.

He says:

"This issue was organised before the present 'Emergency'. The problems it underlines will remain with us whatever the form or character of government we choose to live under. The Indian capacity for making a jungle of administrative procedures to establish a secure feeling of non-responsibility is now well-known within this unhappy land and has given us a reputation of notorious non-performers through out the world. If we manage to job along, it is because of the extraordinary horse-sense available where essential jobs have to be done despite 'the system'. Only those who have worked within 'the 'system' can begin to find the correctives, unless we seek to overthrow the whole machine for something more modern and more simple which places responsibility where it belongs. We will probably keep tinkering with the problems of governmental and public sector management, because no one really has the courage to accept responsibility together with the reward and punishment it involves. Our 'babu culture' is based on the permanency of jobs, steady promotion irrespective of merit, and subservience on all matters except on work-shirking and wage-pushing.

continental polity like India, complex and growing, can carry the weight of a dead system only for some time If there is an emergency, it is here. And yet it remains the most neglected area The politician has shown little inclination and even less capability to tackle the problem Surface issues like punctuality, discipline, codes of behaviour are a kind of boy-scoutism which leave intact the pernicious elements We as a nation have to learnt to think fundamentally, structurally about the problem so that faith in humanity, justice, truth and dignity inform every area of governance"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him stop there. This discussion will have to

[Mr. Chairman]

close at 5.30 p.m. and the Minister wants half an hour. Even as it is, he will get only 25 minutes. There are still four more Members in my list. I am sorry, I cannot accommodate them. Now the hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I have heard Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and other hon. Members who have spoken on this Resolution. Shri A. K Gopalan, who moved the Resolution on that day, could not be present here today, but his ideas have been conveyed to this House.

The Mover of this Resolution seems to have some misunderstanding in his mind that Emergency means total curtailment of the democratic process and the fundamental rights. The House is well aware of the circumstances under which the Emergency had to be proclaimed. I will not go into the details, as the Home Ministry has already published a booklet on this subject, embodying the speeches made by several leaders, including those of the opposition parties. The name of the booklet is "Why Emergency?". There we have given in detail the causes for bringing in Emergency and the speeches made by some important leaders. One thing which has been brought out clearly is the attempt by some hetergenous groups or political parties to create an atmosphere of violence.

HON. MEMBERS, I am sure, would not have forgotten the situation which prevailed before the promulgation of Emergency Many of the opposition parties, even though they have nothing in common, united themselves against the ruling party and Government and incited violence. For example, what could be the meeting ground between communal organisations like RSS and Jan Sangh on the one hand and political parties like CPM or the Congress (O), which is supposed to be supporting socialist principles? There was nothing in common, the only thing in common was to see that the party in power was prevented from running the Government.

The House would not have forgotten the incidents that happened in Gujarat and Bihar. There was pressure to dissolve the democratically elected bodies like the State legislatures and when the Members did not agree to it, all sorts of violence was resorted to. I remember those occasions when so many Members of Gujarat had to seek shelter in Delhi for fear of being assaulted in Gujarat, but their families were not spared. Could it be called in any way democratic? Were they adopting democratic and constitutional methods?

We also learnt of incidents where even Members of Parliament were not spared They were harassed When Members of the Legislatures and Members of Parliament who were elected by the people were not spared, what to speak of the other people? Even such responsible Members were made to ride on donkeys and they were clean shaved and taken in a procession Could this be called democratic? Can we call it a constitutional method?

All these things went on, and the ruling party was not allowed to hold any meetings. Tension was prevailing. Not only was there stone-throwing, even loot and arson was resorted to. People could not carry on their normal business and many times the shops had to be closed, and that brought many difficulties for the common man. Essential supplies could not reach their destinations. So many strikes and lay-offs caused so much trouble in the production of goods. All these added to the difficulties of the nation and the security of the country was threatened. Only then action was taken. I was late, of course. We feel we could have taken this action earlier, but though late, it came and it had its effect.

So, all these heterogeneous groups and disruptive and unsocial elements

combined together to create an atmosphere of violence and a situation which was the cause of bringing in emergency. The emergency was proclaimed not for under-mining democratic principles or takingaway somebody's rights, but it was brought in the interests of maintaining the democratic process and values, not for curbing the legitimate rights of citizens. Many measures have been brought forward such as the following: Amendments to the Defence of India Act, 1971 and the Defence of India Rules, 1971, and making them applicable to the situation relating to internal security, the issue of censorship orders under rule 48(1) of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules to subject the publication of names, comments, rumours or other reports relating to the proclamation of emergency, the issue of Presidential Orders under article 359 of the Constitution suspending the rights of persons to move the courts for the enforcement of fundamental rights, and the issue of orders under rule 33 of the Defence of Internal Security of India Rules banning Anand Marg and its allied organisations, the R.S.S., Jamaitul-Ulema and extremist organisations like the CPI (M.L.)

All these steps which have been taken after the proclamation of the emergency were directed against those subversive and anti-national elements which were bent upon creating instability and insecurity of the nation

We are not banning such organisations which believe in the Constitution. Only those organisations which are not believing in the Constitution or constitutional methods and are engaged in subversive activities are banned.

As far as the fundamental rights are concerned, it is not as if they are taken away. Nobody has taken away the fundamental rights. It is only the right to approach the court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights that has been taken away. We are not taking away any of the fundamental rights that were given to the people.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May Day celebrations have been banned all over India.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is not a fact. (*Interruptions*).

Even for that purpose, the right of enforcement of the fundamental rights was taken away. I want to explain it further because there were certain people who were indulging in such subversive activities and were also creating an atmosphere of violance here and there. They approached the court and the court gave them a stay order. So, these are dilatory tactics which would come in the way of the security of the country. We cannot risk the security of the country and allow them to approach the court and get a stay order. We cannot take that risk, as far as the security of the country is concerned. When the security of the country is involved, of course, there is a responsibility cast upon the Government to take measures under the articles of the Constitution.

As far as the suspension of any right is concerned, it has been done by the President of India under the provision of the Constitution itself. So the Constitution makers perhaps knew of such a situation that whenever the country was confronted with such a situation, as we are now confronted with, there was a provision for suspension of some of the rights under the Chapter of Fundamental Rights. Only that has been done. It is not the taking away of the right that has been done.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Being justiciable is the hallmark of the fundamental rights.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The right to approach the court has been taken away in the interest of the country. We cannot allow anti-social elements or such other elements to have their

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

own way even under such a situation. That was inevitable. We had to take that stand. A point was made by Dinen Bhattacharyya and other Members from the Opposition that only the Congress Party was allowed to hold a meeting and not other parties.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I said, "Its allies."

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is totally a lie. (*Interruptions*).

I had reaplied in the same breath. (*Interruptions*)

I would say before the House that no instructions have been issued to ban any meetings belonging to the Opposition Parties provided it is a legitimate political activity.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is that? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In Kerala, CPI(M) and its front organisations had 33 public meetings after the emergency and no other political party has held so many meetings. They also held one conference and one seminar. CPI held only 3 public meetings, one conference and one seminar. Again, CPI(M) led parties held 8 conferences in Kerala.

My friends on the other side were mentioning that CPI was not allowed hold meetings in Maharashtra. I have got all the figures. In Maharashtra, CPI and its front organisations held 109 public meetings, one conference and one seminor, RPI held 11 public meetings, Socialist party held 10 public meetings, Shiv Sena held 3 public meetings, Congress (O) held I public meeting and so on. Even in West Bengal, CPI and its front organisations held 62 public meetings after the proclamation of Emergency CPI(M) and its front organisations held 25 public meetings after the Emergency .....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Where? I want that to be clarified.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not have those details now.... (*Interruptons*).

In West Bengal, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh held 14 public meetings, Congress (O) held 3 public meetings and so on. It is not as though they were not allowed to hold public meetings and conferences. I have got the figures and I can show you where they have held public meetings, conferences and seminars. They have been holding public meetings, conferences and seminers all over the country.

It may be true that at certain places, some public meetings might not have been allowed to be held. But it is only when there is a threat to public peace and public order or there is an apprehension that certain violence may erupt that the local officer is authorised to see the situation and ban the public meetings. Generally, we have not asked any of the State Governments to ban public meetings or conferences or seminars which are held for a legitimate cause. I can say that there is no legal bar to holding public meetings nor we have issued any instructions in this regard.

A point was made for the release of political prisoners. Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya, Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha and some other Members have pressed for the release of political prisoners. I do not know what is meant by political prisoners. We have got only under-trial prisoners or convicted prisoners or those who are detained under preventive detention laws or under the defence and security of India laws. There is no category as such of political prisoners. It may be that some of them who are detained may belong to certain political parties. My friends opposite probably have in view the detenus who belong to certain political parties. If that is so I say, yes, some persons who are detained do belong to certain political parties. But they have not been detained for their being associated with

certain political parties. There are persons who have been detained for their threatened action. If there is any threat to the security of the country, they are detained not because they belong to certain parties ....

(*Interruptions*). Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri said he was also detained.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: He might have committed a certain offence .... (*Interruptions*) Your friend mentioned your name. That is why I referred to it. It is just possible that he might have committed an offence under any of the laws, under any of the provisions either of the Defence of India Rules or of the I.P.C. I do not know anything about that. Nobody is arrested for his political views only. Some of the Congressmen have also been arrested and are under detention; why should they be arrested if only Opposition Members are being arrested? So, people are detained for the offences they have committed and not for their pilitical ideologies.

Now, there is a plea that they should be released This is a continuing process. Many have already been released. It is not as though all the people detained are kept in custody for any length of time. Some of them have already been released and prominent among them is Shri Charan Singh. Was he not one of the leaders belonging to the Opposition? He has been released now. Then, Mr. Maha Maya Prasad Sinha, who was Chief Minister of Bihar, has also been released. So, there are some persons who have been released: it is not as though once in detention they are always in detention. It is a continuing process and there is a provision for review in the Act itself. We have advised the State Governments also to review the detentions periodically. It is not as though all have been arrested: the very fact that Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya and his friends are here proves that fact! There are a large number of political leaders and other political workers who have not been arrested. Why should we arrest them? There is no reason to arrest them unless they involve themselves in creating an atmosphere which would endanger the security of the country or commit any offence under the Indian Penal Code.

Now, since my time is limited, I will compress my views. Many persons have spoken about Press censorship There is no general Press censorship: it is only in specific matters of a delicate nature like the proclamation of Emergency or the use of the Defence of India Act and such matters that pre-censorship is there.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Every item of news has to be censored; perhaps you don't know it.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): If what the Minister says is true and if what you say is untrue and you say it outside you will be guilty of disseminating falsehood and you are liable to be arrested!

MR. CHAIRMAN: No threats in the House please!

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The purpose of censorship is to guide and advise the press to guard against the publication of unauthorised, irresponsible or inaccurate news items, reports, conjectures or rumours which may have the effect of causing panic or spreading alarm or incite disaffection towards the Government. This is exactly where the Press mis-behaved before the Emergency and before precensorship was introduced. I don't say all, but a large number of them published certain news items to create alarm in the mind of the public. That was the reason why same kind of a restriction had to be placed on them In the matter of proclamation of Emergency and the use of the Defence

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

of India Act and Rules etc. a certain kind of restraint was particularly needed and it is only with that objective that pre-censorship was introduced.

About the circumstances which led to the imposition of pre-censorship, I need not elaborate further; it would suffice if I quote what the Prime Minister has stated recently in a message that was conveyed to AINEC which held its session at Patna on March 26, 1976. The Prime Minister said:

"In recent years some journals and journalists seem to have made it their sole purpose to oppose our economic and foreign policies and to denigrate the nation's endeavour. Our policies are not the policies only of the Congress and of the executive. They have the *imprimatur* of Parliament and the people. But to some journals, sectional interests were more important than the nation's well-being. Taking refuge in the democratic freedom guaranted by our system, they were undermining our secular and social programmes. They ignored the obligation to report events truthfully and impartially. For years we tolerated criticism even when it was unfair and motivated But when some newspapers began openly condoning unconstitutional activities, inciting violence and virtually leading the campaign to paralyse the normal working of the country, it was time to cry halt. Restrictions against the press became necessary to prevent a breakdown of the system."

"The press has its rights. So has every individual. But responsibility and restraint are essential preconditions for the exercise of any right. Rights are not theoretical or abstract. Instances are not wanting in history when the misuse of freedom has threatened freedom itself."

"Restrictions have already been greatly relaxed. Pre-censorship is applied in only very few instances. Editors have themselves come forward to suggest ways in which the normal functioning of the press can be ensured. Barring a few unreconciled individuals, most journalists have been able to work with the understandings reached without feeling stisfied."

"It is good that most of our newspapers have been helping to consolidate the new climate of self-restraint and responsible behaviour which is evident in the country today. The Government needs their cooperation in putting our system back on the rails."

This censorship has done a very good thing. It has developed healthy journalism and eliminated rumours, irresponsible writing and prejudicial reports which were creating a problem for the security of the country. As I have already stated, there is an understanding between the press and the Chief Censor, and that is working well. If such a healthy climate continues, there need not be any censorship at all: if they exercise this self-restraint, there may not be any more restraint on the newspapers. On the whole, this has worked well.

I do not want to take more time because the Chairman is looking at the clock I would only say that I do not agree with the matters mentioned by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya and in the Resolution moved by Shri A K Gopalan. I appeal to the House to reject the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments move by Mr. Naik and Mr. Daga

SHRI B. V NAIK. I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga is not present. I shall put the amendment moved by him to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the main Resolution to the vote. The question is:

"This House is of the opinion that in order to make it possible for the people to be involved in the democratic process and developmental activities, the freedom provided under the Constitution to the individuals, organisations and political parties to carry on their legitimate political activities should be restored, all political prisoners be released, and the press censorship established after the proclamation of the Emergency and the recently adopted press acts should be repealed."

The motion was negatived.

17.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: NATIONAL FOREST POLICY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the next Resolution. Mr. P. K. Deo.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): What is the time allotted to this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two hours.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We will not get this time today. May we have the time extended today, so that this important Resolution on forests is discussed today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have allotted two hours for this. The question of extending the time can be considered when we come to the end of two hours. Now, let him start.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If we close today at 6.00 p.m., then we are not going to have one more day for this Resolution during this Session. That means, it will come up only in the next Session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. K. Deo

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House notes with concern the large scale denudation of forest in the country and urges upon the Government to have a more pragmatic national forest policy so that 33.3 per cent area of the country is covered by forest."

In this regard, I would like to point out that there is nothing new in my Resolution. I have simply reiterated the National Forest Policy which was formulated in 1952 when the need for afforestation was recognised so as to cover 33.3 per cent of the entire area of the country. I now urge upon the Government to have a more realistic and a pragmatic national policy in view of the disappearance, at a frightening pace with huge economic and ecological cost, of the forest in this country.

We had enough lip-sympathy regarding preservation of forests and we have enough of *Vanamahotsav*, but as far we have been unable to fulfil our target; not more than 22.7 per cent of our country has been covered with forests. That too, to me is a very big claim because I know that there are many reserve forests just for name sake, and not a single tree is to be seen there. Those areas have been encroached by unauthorised cultivation. Stealing of timber has been going on on a large scale by the contractors and by the neighbouring villagers.

80.1 per cent of India's 550 million people live in the villages and one-fiffth of the world's cattle population lives in rural India. This vast human and animal population has been growing at a fast rate. So far as population growth is concerned it has been rising at a rate of 2.5 per cent every year with accompanying enormous demand for fuel wood, small timber for agricultural implements for rural housing, thorns and bamboos for fencing, thatch for roof and timber for doors and furniture. The requirement of firewood alone is estimated to grow upto 258 million cubic metres by

[Shri P. K. Deo]

1980 and 300 million cubic metres by 1990 as compared to 203 million cubic metres in 1970. This will result in a gap of 100 million cubic metres of timber between demand and supply. This has to be looked into from today.

Per capita forest area in this country is only 0.14 hectare as compared to double this figure so far as Asia is concerned. It is 16 times in Africa, 28 times in U.S.S.R. 34 times in Pacific region, 40 times in South America and 9 times in the world as a whole.

Contrary to our National Forest Policy of 1952, 1,83,625 hectares of reserve forest has been lost in River Valley Projects, expansion of agriculture, in new townships and resettlement of refugees, more particularly in the Dandarkarnya area in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, by setting up of various industries, construction of roads, canals, transmission lines, and last but not the least, illicit felling which is the biggest menace to the forest growth in this country. While our forests have been dwindling, the demand for fuel wood and timber and minor forest produce has been increasing very fast. In my State of Orissa, the total forest area is 6740 sq. km. of which 3158 sq. km. are yet to be demarcated and reserved. So, nearly half of the forest area has been converted into reserve forests and the rest are still lying undemarcated. We note here with great concern the forest denudation that has been going on at an alarming pace. Deforestation causes more misery to the people and there is no doubt about it. And this disappearance of forests will bring in its train awesome land slides and soil erosion, land productivity will go down, climatic changes will take place, streams dry up and the irrigation and power projects on which so much money has been spent will be silted up in no time and it will bring more incidence of floods. Both ecological and environmental damage will be done affecting the climate, the flora and fauna of the entire area. So, taking into consideration all these factors, when I tried to analyse them, I found that there are three main causes. No. 1 is the indiscriminate cutting of the trees by the villagers to meet the demand for firewood. So far as the avenue trees are concerned, I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the House that even avenue trees which are 100 or 150 years old and particularly in my constituency, trees which have been planted by my ancestors, have been mercilessly hacked under the very nose of the government officials. All my attempts to bring it to the notice of the authorities in the Block Development Board meetings and the District Development Board meetings have been just a cry in wilderness.

A directive has been sent from the Centre that fast-growing trees should be planted on both sides of the roads and on the bank of the canals. But it is only in Haryana and Punjab that they have taken steps in this regard. It is really a pleasure to drive on the State Highways or the National Highways in Punjab and Haryana and you feel as if you are driving through a garden. But, so far as other States are concerned, it is far from satisfactory, and the avenue trees are being mercilessly cut down. Even mango groves are being cut down in UP and Bihar where it used to be considered a pious and religious duty to plant a mango grove during the lifetime of an individual and the mango trees are also fast disappearing. So, there has been a complete denudation of the forest wealth of the country.

The States have been asked to form Forest Corporations to exploit the forest wealth of the States. But once the juggernaut of the contractors moves into the forest area, they overbid at the auction of copes even though there has been enumeration of the trees by the forest officials and they know what is the worth of the timber that will be available from the area. In spite of that, for the sake of revenue, they permit overbidding and

they give the licence to the highest bidder. As a result they come there and try to steal from the neighbouring forests and they completely upset the working plan of the forest which has been prepared on a scientific basis, to provide a rotation of nearly 30 years for the trees to re-grow. In this regard, I would request the Minister or if he likes, let him send the IG of Forests or any other big officer in his Ministry to go and see in my area. Especially, I request him to come and see the Urladani reserve forest which is the catchment area of the UTAI project which is on a perennial river and where just by diversion, we are irrigating 30,000 acres of land even in the dry season. Its perennial flow in the catchment area will no longer be there because of indiscriminate felling of trees. In no time that beautiful irrigation project will be spoiled. Let him go and see the Karla-pat Reserve Forest which is the source of the Sagra river. This is a perennial river and on it depends upon the water supply system of the town of Bhawani Patna the headquarters of the Kalahandi District. In my lifetime the Sagra river has never dried up. It is because of the discriminate felling of the trees in the catchment area that last year there was no flow of water in the Sagra river and the people of the district headquarters had to suffer for shortage of drinking water.

The third problem is about the shifting cultivation resorted to by the tribals. So much money has been spent for the tribals. I request that they should be persuaded to take to plough and they should be settled on the plain land. All the surplus land which would be available after the land reforms should be earmarked to settle these tribals and to persuade them to come down from the hill slopes, take to plough and to give up their old traditional way of cultivation.

The fourth is hunger for land. There has been a systematic encroachment. In spite of the best effort of the Government officials, it is because of the petty corrupt forest guards or foresters in the forest area, that the forest has been destroyed by the local villagers. So I beg to submit that there should not be any isolated approach or tinkering with a problem like this. We shall have to go to the root of the problem and its various ramifications. Then only we can expect concrete results.

Sir, some experts have pointed out that Rajasthan Thar desert has been advancing eastward at the rate of 1 K.M. every year. So far as my district is concerned, when I was a child, I remember, we used to have an annual rainfall of 65" but now it has come down to 35". It is because there has been discriminate felling of trees, and complete denudation of forests, in that area. And, more so, it has become a post-independent feature. We had independence on 15th of August, 1947, and in the same month of August, there was one patch of reserve forest inside in my constituency by the name of Jalbandha forests. within 15 days the entire reserve forest are not to be seen. After the trees are lost, it is the grass which holds the soil Because of overgrazing by the cattle, the top soil is either blown away or washed away and only the sand dunes are found in the desert. In my area you will find huge granite rocky boulders without any top soil. So, there is absolutely no chance and there is no capacity on the part of that land to support either trees or lives of any type.

So, I would most respectfully submit this. There should be dynamic and effective steps which should be taken as has been done in the USA Canada and some other parts of Europe. China has taken a very bold step in this regard. During Mao's regime, it has become the duty of every Chinese citizen to plant trees. Now all those former barren areas have been covered by trees.

I find that a new awareness has recently dawned and recently a seminar was held in Ahmedabad from 20th to 24th February of this year on Social

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Forestry. They made various valuable recommendations. I request that the Government should consider those aspects and try to implement them. They should be given top priority.

Before I conclude, I would like to make some suggestions. All-round anti-soil-erosion measures like contour-bunding soil-conservation, afforestation in the catchment area of proposed dams, etc. should be taken up. These tree leaves and the other plants produce rich humus. If they are untouched, they form a porous spongy mass which absorbs, retains and regulates the flow of the rain-water. By the time the dam is completed there is little scope for the reservoirs to get silted up. And, secondly, I would suggest that quick-growing trees like eucalyptus, casurine, sisao, teak, babul, rain-tree, etc. should be grown in the various waste lands.

Sir in this regard, I would like to point out that the Arizona Arid Land Research Centre has recently developed a new tree that is, *Ajman's Gogoba*. The life span of the tree is 300 years. The leaves provide nutrition to the animals, the seeds provide a type of vegetable oil. The trees act as wind-brakers in the desert area.

I would like to submit that the Centre cannot take all the responsibility in both their hands. It is a programme for the people and hence of the people. The people should be educated. The usefulness of the tree has to be taught from the very childhood and it should find a place in the school curriculum; it should be publicised through the various publicity media.

I am glad that there has been a new awareness in some sections of our people which has manifested itself in the Chipko movement in Uttarakhand, U.P.

For cutting down of trees, I suggest, there should be drastic penal laws.

Sir, I am glad that the Government of India has made some provision to give an impetus to social forestry. They have provided a subsidy of 75 per cent to the panchayats and 50 per cent to the States for which a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Fifth Five-year Plan. The State Governments also have made a provision of Rs. 20 crores. So, in all, if these Rs. 30 crores are properly utilised, we would be able to achieve something.

Thirdly, I suggest that an alternate source; of energy has to be found out. Now, people have started using petroleum gas for cooking. But it has become very expensive and it is not easily available. So, the gobar gas plant, which has become very popular in Haryana has to be popularised in the other States. We are surplus in coal. People should be habituated to cook in coal.

Solar energy has to be tapped. A colleague of mine in the Second Lok Sabha has invented one solar cooker. But it is very expensive. Some indigenous type of cheap solar cooker may be provided to the people so that they can cook food.

My last suggestion is this. Forestry should be a Central subject It should find a place in List No. I of the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution. So far as the Central Government is concerned, I am sure, that they will not be interested in the revenue part of it But, from the ecological point of view and from the point of view of soil conservation, flood control and preservation of wild life, it can be the concern of the nation.

I believe that a new forest policy is going to be re-drafted. I beg to submit that all the suggestions of mine made here may find a place in the new forest policy and, if necessary, I do not mind even if the Constitution is amended. You will get all-out support from us for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House notes with concern the large-scale denudation of forest in the country and urges upon the Government to have a more pragmatic national forest policy so that 33.3 per cent area of the country is covered by forest.".

Should we adjourn now? I think let everybody get a chance in the next session.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I think so.

SHRI B. V. NAIK. Sir, we have still got four minutes. The Resolution has already been moved. We must be allowed to move our amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. The amendment is timebarred. There are, of course, no reasons whatsoever to allow you to move. I, therefore, cannot allow that.

So, should we adjourn now?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is our submission that our amendments should be at least moved in the next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN I cannot do that. You can take a chance. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 17th May, 1976.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 17, 1976/Vaisakha 27, 1898 (Saka)

GMGIPND—826 LS.—J.C. 1150—Joc I—